

IDRC'S PROGRAM INVESTMENTS IN INFORMATION:
Analysis of IS/ISS Division Activities (1970-1995)

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Acknowledgment

This brief assignment has been a valuable experience for me. It gave me an opportunity to be back in IDRC once again although very brief, and to appreciate the foresight of those who were involved in creation of IDRC. More than twenty-six years ago they saw that the guiding principles of the Centre must embrace the concept of the sustainable development. My appreciation is to Mrs. M. Stone for giving me the opportunity.

Many people helped me during the eight weeks when this report was prepared. Bev Chataway provided me with database searches and other useful information. The Library and the Records Management staff provided me with the files and photocopies of many needed items. Paul McConnell, Fay Durant, Robert Valantin, Tavinder Nijhawan, P. Thompson and other colleagues found time for consultation and provided useful suggestions. Fred Cardin and Steven Salewicz of the Evaluation Unit helped me with the use of PCR database. Heather Cook, Manon Therien and Arlene Lafoley took care of the administrative matters. The SIFR Secretariat and the Office for Central and Eastern Europe Initiatives kindly allowed me to use their computers. I thank you all.

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I. INTRODUCTION

In 1970, IDRC was founded on the belief that the best way to provide developing countries with the science and technology that best meets their needs is to enable those countries to carry out their own research, to train their own scientists in the process, and to enable them share the knowledge as widely as possible. The Act that created the legal entity of IDRC recognized dissemination of information as one of the essential activities that facilitate the international development, and empowered the Centre to undertake measures that promote application and dissemination of knowledge for social and economic advancement of the developing countries. Hence, the Information Sciences Division was established as one of the first four program divisions of the Centre.

Over the past 26 years, the Centre has committed significant financial and human resources in building and strengthening information and communication capacities of the developing countries. As one of many activities to be undertaken to assess the results of the IS/ISS Division's work, the task outlined in the Terms of Reference (see Appendix 1) was to be carried out from 6 May 1996 to 28 June 1996. However, it was recognized that data on the program activities were required to identify and clarify the issues that need further investigation. Taking into account the short time allocated for the task and the fact that data are prerequisites for assessment of the IS/ISSD's investment, the Terms of Reference was revised to compile basic data that will facilitate future analysis of the program activities of the IS/ISS Division (see Appendix 2).

This report contains three main sections: (a) objectives, priorities and structures of ISD/ISSD's program; (b) data on ISD/ISSD's program activities; (c) highlights and issues noted in the PCRs of the selected projects. Notes explaining the sources of information and definitions used are included in each section. As noted above, because of the limited time, this report had to be concluded with compilation of the data. The next step of the assessment process, i.e., analysis and interpretation of data, taking into account the internal and external circumstances and events that influenced the program delivery of IDRC and ISD/ISSD, should be taken without delay to maintain the continuity and momentum.

This brief assignment reminded the consultant the importance of keeping the corporate memory alive. It is hoped that IDRC would continue to monitor and assess effects of its investment and the resulting lessons. In doing so, we should be constantly reminded of the IDRC's rationale and guiding principles that embrace the concept of sustainable development.

II. Objectives, Priorities and Structure of IS/ISS Division

II.1 IDRC's Objectives

IDRC was established by Act of the Canadian Parliament "to initiate, encourage, support and conduct research into the problems of the developing regions of the world and into the means of applying and adapting scientific, technical and other knowledge to the economic and social advancement of those regions, and in carrying out those objectives,

- to enlist the talents of natural and social scientists and technologists of Canada and other countries;
- to assist the developing regions to build up the research capabilities, the innovative skills and the institutions required to solve their problems;
- to encourage generally the co-ordination of international development research; and
- to foster co-operation in research on development problems between the developed and the developing regions for their mutual benefit."

At the first Board of Governors meeting held in 1970, the Governors made following points:

- Northern technologies were seldom of immediate advantage to the countries in the South, even if transfers were possible;
- Energy-dependent, environmentally damaging activities were to be discouraged;
- The errors and failures associated with alien, top-down development approaches must be understood and avoided;
- Local culture and social traditions must be observed and respected;
- The role of women must be studied and the well-being of women and children bettered;
- Discarded northern practices and products must not be passed off on developing countries; and above all,
- The research activities supported by IDRC must be undertaken by developing-country scientists within their own institutions because only in this way can competence be enhanced and problem-solving emerge.

The Board of Governors always insisted the IDRC's role is to help the developing countries help themselves.

II.2 Objectives and Priorities of IS/ISS Division

The Program of Work and Budget (PWB) were reviewed and points relevant to the objectives and priorities of the IS/ISS Division's programs, including issues and concerns of the Division, were summarized. The Annual Reports were used to supplement the points noted in PWB.

1970- 71 (No PWB)	ISD's Priorities: (AR) ¹ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperative initiatives, particularly in the UN family, to develop information systems to which international, national and voluntary agencies can supply, and from which they can obtain development information. • Establishment of information and data banks at the international level, with particular attention to ensuring that developing countries are able to exploit such data banks to meet their local needs.
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¹ AR - The points noted in the Annual Reports.

<p>1971-72 (No PWB)</p>	<p>Environment: (AR)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Centre's emphasis is on work that will primarily benefit people living in the rural communities in low-income countries. Concentration is upon the welfare of rural people living in the semi-arid regions of tropical Africa, Asia and Latin America. Most of people lived in villages and the primary income come from agriculture, forestry and fishing. • The importance of research workers in developing countries taking the prime responsibility for identifying and organizing the projects on which they will work. • Information Sciences Division is unique among development institutions similar to the IDRC. <p>ISD's Responsibilities: (AR)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to provide library and information services to IDRC staff and to others who are cooperating with the Centre in its work; • To participate in the task of keeping the scientific community informed about the problems of developing countries and thus helping to enlist all talents in the search for solutions; • To work with other organizations that are involved in the development effort to establish a cooperative information system that will provide easy access to information about the science of development and about the multitudinous efforts that are being made to provide assistance to the developing countries; • To improve the flow of technical information to those who can apply it for development, particularly in the various disciplines represented by the Centre's research programs, and also for use in the small-scale industries of developing countries. <p>ISD's Priorities: (AR)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperation with the UN and other international agencies to assist in building global networks of information exchange. • Establishment of international cooperative computer-based system to handle information about the science of development and experience in tackling development problems. Provision of Canadian inputs and collaboration in preparation of thesaurus for bibliographic control. • Agricultural information system, ensuring that the system will respond to the information needs of developing countries. • Information for small-scale industries <p>Rationale and Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The research needs to be "regionally effective", and the results need to be disseminated throughout these places. • Need to become a source of carefully selected information for development and disseminate this information through existing and new network created by the Centre initiatives and support. • A shortage - both in Canada and in developing countries - of personnel trained in information sciences. • No strong infrastructure on which to base projects.
<p>1972-73</p>	<p>Environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The regional offices have been established in Singapore, Bogota and Dakar. Representatives from each Division will be based at all three offices, and they will be, as far as possible, people from the region served. (AR) • The first Chairman of the Centre, L. B. Pearson passed away in Dec. 1972, and L. Rasminsky was appointed in Mar. 1973. (AR) • The question of balance between assistance for improving innovative skills of young scientists and assistance for finding solid research results of the highest quality. (AR)

1972-73	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research networks have proven to be an extraordinarily successful tool for organizing, mobilizing and giving experience to researchers in developing countries. The financial and human costs of administering such networks are not small. Nevertheless, it may well be that Centre investments in research networks, despite their administrative difficulties, will prove to be among those of our endeavours to earn the highest return. (AR) • The question of the Centre's program focus on rural development. The urban issues were not excluded from the Centre program, but the rural development will remain to be focus of the Centre program. (AR) • Concern over long-term financial health of the Centre • Undertaking needed research in local setting and to funnel direct support to research scientists at institutions in Developing countries to enhance indigenous skills; To help Developing countries within the context of their needs • Support to science and technology for development must often be funded on the basis of commitment that extend for 10 years or more <p>ISD's Objectives: Same as the previous year.</p> <p>ISD's Priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of a network of sources of information about development and to promote application and development of information management tools such as macrothesaurus and ISIS. (AR) • Design of co-operative computer based system of development information and it's implementation • Mechanisms to identify and transfer appropriate technology to small and medium-sized industries in Developing countries • Comprehensive computer-based information systems that deal with technical aspects of food production, preservation and distribution - AGRIS • Specialized information systems to cover subjects such as family planning and the management and operational aspects of programs to deliver health care to large population • Co-ordination of design and development of information systems to ensure that these systems are compatible with each other, so that the outputs can be extracted for the benefit of all • To fill the gaps in the activities that are supported by the international community <p>Rationale & Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good proposals are beginning to arrive, but growth of the program will take time. (AR) • Division differentiated between "information ABOUT development" - information about social and economic conditions in developing regions, the resources available for improving these conditions, and the efforts of government and donors in trying to do so - and "information FOR development" - the scientific and technical information that may make development efforts more effective if it is available and used. (AR) • Significant fraction of the total program is in the form of support for other program areas (library & in-house information services) • Need to be responsive to national as well as regional initiatives • Identification of particular subject areas that are of special interest to the developing world and helping to create small information systems to cover these specialized topics (correlating and evaluating new information, preparing reviews) and the Centre's responsibility to identify the more promising initiatives and give them support • Reinforcing the existing cooperative movement rather than creating new or self-centered network • Information systems and their utilization must not be dependent on the possession of sophisticated and expensive hard-ware
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1973-74	<p>Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encouraging signs for relevance of IDRC's work on development. Examples are: improved food production, e.g., triticale, root crops, oysters, carp; population, family planning and contribution to the planning and preparation of the World Population Year and the Bucharest Conference on Population in Aug. 1974; energy research. (AR) • The first generation of projects reached to completion. (AR) • An Office of Publication was created, reporting to the President, and this new office took over the responsibility of the scientific publication program. (AR) • Installation of ISIS program to manage IDRC's bibliographic information <p>ISD's Objectives: Same as the previous year</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ISD has two basic functions: (a) to support information science programs for the benefit of developing countries and (b) to develop information services within the Center, primarily for the benefit of the Centre's own staff. (AR) • The IS Division is to help establish in the world the information resources and the communication networks that will make the best information available at the right time to those who need it. <p>ISD's Priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development information systems to facilitate retrieval of information about the social and economic aspects of development (DEVSIIS). (AR) • Improving and strengthening the participation of Developing countries in AGRIS. • Industrial information supporting small and medium scale industries. • Special information Analysis Centres. • Health information. • Information activities supporting international and regional research networks. • Communications media concerned with development, science journalism, cartography, audio-visual systems, communications research. • Computer systems to retrieve information from a data base obtained from the UN agencies. <p>Rationale & Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The meeting organized jointly with UNESCO and OECD in 1974, recognized the urgent need to make better use of social and economic information for the purposes of development and stressed the need for careful preparation to make the system as useful as possible to planners and policy-makers in developing countries and to the development research community. (AR) • Information is a resource that must be applied if full effect is to be obtained from the other resources devoted to development. • Informed decision-making, i.e., people responsible for resource allocations need information to make appropriate decisions. • Libraries and library services are important to support literacy and vocational training and as a focus in communications between planners and people. • Provision of the IDRC's inputs to AGRIS. • The Centre's grants will be effective only to the extent that they respond to the needs of the recipients and take account of experience of the previous activities.
1974-75	<p>Environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The major concern of the Centre is to improve the economic and social well-being of the rural peoples; a first step is to help provide the means by which they can be adequately fed, targeting the most populous part of the world. Constant efforts are made so that all regions of

1974-75	<p>the developing world can gain some benefit from the work done in any particular region. (AR)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Director of Information Science Division was seconded to Geneva for six months to direct a study team that will move DEVSIS towards an operational stage. (AR) • Worldwide inflation and the devaluation of the Canadian dollars have an impact on the Centre's operations • Budget is on 'expansion' path, but there is an agreement for the tapering of growth of Centre resources in following years <p>ISD's Objectives: Same as the previous year</p> <p>ISD's Priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of a truly cooperative worldwide system to handle information about development activities and the results of such activities and the need to stimulate UN information system development, i.e., subsidizing an inter-agency task force to reconcile emerging design with present practices in development aid organizations - DEVSIS. • Agricultural information because of the Centre's interest in rural societies and because of the greater opportunities for action in 'hard' areas of information science, particularly specialized information activities in animal husbandry, fisheries and forestry. • Initiatives to extend and improve the subject-control tools, e.g., macrothesaurus. • Industrial information concentrating on enhancement of the capability of local institutions to provide technical extension services to small-scale industries. • Initiating experimental socioeconomic information programs, closely integrated with the regional research networks. • Establishment of information services on methods of providing health care by means of paramedical personnel and rural water supplies, population, endemic diseases. • Training library personnel and promoting the rationalization of responsibilities between different types of libraries. • Overall improvement of ISIS in cooperation with partners in other countries. <p>Rationale & Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Library and information services can be critical to the success of research programs in otherwise isolated locations. • Effective information distribution systems are needed. • Sharing of central computer costs with other ISIS users to generate savings.
1975-76	<p>Environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growth of staff has leveled off, and future staff increase will be at a much reduced rate. (AR) • An agreement was signed with the Government of Kenya to establish a regional office in Nairobi. (AR) • The need to give increasing attention to the dissemination of existing technologies, including the technologies of social management and administration and strengthening the ability of national research organizations to adapt such technologies to meet the needs of their own development plans. (AR) • The Centre is approaching a point where requirements to meet out-standing appropriations and commitments of prior years impose a definite constraint on current program development. • No satisfactory procedures have been formulated to deal with increasing rates of inflation and exchange rate fluctuations. <p>ISD's Objectives: Same as the previous year</p>

1975-76	<p>ISD's Priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of cooperative international information system and encouraging its exploitation, particularly by government and academic organizations in developing countries. • Conservation of national archives to help overcome the existing waste of valuable cultural material. • Cartography & taking advantage of improvements in satellite technology and remote-sensing. • Feasibility and design study for a Development Science Information System (DEVIS). • Initiatives in Latin America, both national and sub-regional activities. • Establishment of information & data centres dealing with issues of economy, trade, demography, etc. • Indigenous capabilities for the collection, analysis and utilization of significant statistical data. • Caribbean Countries in developing techniques for compiling national bibliographies according to international standards and permit their merging into an overall regional bibliography. • Research aimed at a better understanding of the functions and effectiveness of the mass media in conveying useful information to rural populations. • Assistance to the programs of other Divisions. <p>Rationale & Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of the most appropriate centres for providing information service in animal husbandry, forestry and fisheries, and linkage between agricultural extension and rural development activities. • Overall improvement of the systems and facilitating liaison between the different users, particularly the users in developing countries. • ISD may have past the point of maximum growth and approaching the point at which the budget will begin to level off. • More staff needed to maintain adequate liaison and evaluation of existing projects, many of which are long term. • Application of ISIS for the IDRC's information management • Attachment of IDRC staff members to major projects makes for better liaison and helps build up individuals with first hand experience with problems of developing countries. • Expansion of staff in the regional offices.
1976-77	<p>Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IDRC played a key role in establishing ICARDA and ICRAF that will fill gaps in the research capabilities of the Third World. (AR) • The Centre made a major contribution to the establishment and expansion of international information systems in such fields as agriculture, rural water supply and sanitation, and development sciences. (AR) • M. Strong returned as a member of the Board. (AR) • UN Conference on Human Settlements - Habitat held in 1976, emphasized the problems of the cities. It was pointed out that the majority of human settlement are small towns and villages in the rural areas of the developing countries. (AR) • What happens in the rural areas of the world will determine to a large extent what happens to the cities in the future. Many problems of the cities, especially in developing countries, are the result of mass migration from the rural areas. All over the world people are leaving the land, moving from the villages and towns to the cities in search of a better life. IDRC is making efforts to improve rural life. (AR) • Budget, not the availability of desirable projects, became the main programming tool. • Inflation continues to exert a severe constraint on the Centre operations. <p>ISD's Objectives: Same as the previous year</p>

1976-77	<p>ISD's Priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DEVSIS related activities. As DEVIS progresses, emphasis will gradually be transferred from support for the central coordinating bodies to assisting the participation of the member countries. • Industrial extension information service, focusing on small-scale industry in the Middle East (under the auspices of the Industrial Development Centre for the Arab States). • Agricultural information program, focusing on (a) establishing major regional inputting centres in Latin America, Southeast Asia and in other parts of the world, (b) facilitating ways of accepting input from developing countries, (c) strengthening the libraries and information centres of the international agricultural research institutes and (d) exploring development of germ plasm data banks. • Maintain the momentum gained by international networks such as IDEMIS, POPINFORM and WHO's network of regional medical libraries, as well as rural water supplies and sanitation and activities related to family health education in Africa. • Library and infrastructure development, emphasizing cooperation among libraries, provision of standard bibliographic reference tools (e.g., joint cataloguing), regional list of serials and the co-ordination of acquisitions. • Communication research to improve the transfer of knowledge to target audience and to be directly linked to other projects in such areas as rural development, literacy, the use of microfiches and non-book forms of information. • Application of remote sensing technology, targeting Tanzania, Mali, Ghana, possibly Madagascar. <p>Rationale & Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International information activities are failing to have the impact expected of them. The main reason is the weakness of the national participating organizations. • National participation in DEVIS requires suitable computer systems, e.g., reprogramming of ISIS for minicomputers. • Demonstration project in Bolivia and discussions with French institutions about a possible major effort in the Sahel countries. • IS representatives are expected in all of the regional offices with an increase of program staff to develop new projects and monitor existing ones. • IARs have proved to be one of the most effective locations for specialized information analysis centres. • Cohesive programming and linking the needs and resources of developed and developing countries in forward planning for regional cooperation. • IDRC is not likely to be in a position to make major investments for institution-building in individual countries. However, ISD would consider a small number of "program support" projects either alone or in concert with the larger aid agencies.
1977-78	<p>Environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The IDRC was found on the belief that the best way to provide developing countries with the science and technology that best meets their needs is to enable those countries to carry out their own research, to train their own scientists in the process, and to share the knowledge as widely as possible. This idea has since been imitated by other donor countries, but the need for the type of support the IDRC offers remains as urgent as ever, (AR) • The factors considered in selection of the activities to be supported are: the need for and practicality of the research, the applicability of the research findings to as wide as possible, the use of local resources, and the potential for training local researchers and developing local research institutions through the project. (AR) • The Centre attempts to bring together researchers from different countries within a region, and

1977-78	<p>from different regions, as such network projects allow for the direct exchange of information and experience among the developing countries themselves. (AR)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The IDRC's contribution to the developing world is small, but one that has a lasting cumulative effect. The IDRC projects resulted in core of the trained researchers and establishment of national research units which allowed the countries to carry out their own research. (AR) • The year witnessed (a) the first sign of a downturn in population growth; (b) sign of Middle East peace movement; (c) UN Special Session on Disarmament. (AR) • Support for rural potable water supplies and sanitation has been boosted by the UN Habitat conference, which has underlined the fundamental importance of clean water supplies. (AR) • Change of the President - D. Hopper left and I Head joined. • M. Strong was appointed as the Chairman of the Board in Nov. 1977 (succeeding Louis Rasminsky). (AR) • IDRC is still one of the few development-aid organizations with a program division devoted to information sciences. <p>ISD's Objectives: Same as the previous years</p> <p>ISD's Priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuation of the established subprograms, focusing on agriculture, small and medium industries, population and health and socioeconomic information systems and services that have a bearing on development. • Automation of information & documentation centres; SIAC for important agricultural commodities (e.g., apiculture and coconut) and resource bases supporting food production (e.g., aquaculture, fisheries, forestry, animal production systems and diseases); and application of remote sensing and LANSAT Technologies. <p>Rationale & Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reinforcing the Centre's efforts in research by aiding the development of information systems and services. • Much of what IDRC and ISD seek to achieve involves long-term undertaking with national activities interlocking with regional and international activities. It is necessary to parallel the long-term activities with shorter-term strategies to meet some of the priority information needs in the less-distant future. • Better system tools for managing and controlling information, such as a general agricultural thesaurus. • Need to consolidate the efforts on those areas that have been particularly productive as the Centre is maturing and growth of the programs has become less rapid. • Need to retain the breadth of the program because of its relationship to the other programs in the Centre • Need to reinforce the Centre's efforts in research by developing IS programs and services that will provide resources to the research community and also bring the research results to the attention of policy-makers and planners • International information systems are relevant response to the aspirations of the declaration on a New International Economic Order. They facilitate pooling and sharing of knowledge on the basis of equality and provide developing countries with the opportunity to participate, share knowledge among themselves and acquire knowledge from more developed countries without putting themselves in a position of dependency • CGIAR principle is a welcome development coordinating priorities among the agricultural research areas to be supported. CGIAR principle could be extended to information field, e.g., a consultative group for agricultural information. • Coordination of the DEVIS program is still being considered for adoption by the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, and support of IDRC is required to maintain the momentum
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	until necessary provision is made within the UN budget.
1978-79	<p>Environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Centre funds a project, it is not only supporting practical results-oriented research, it is also meeting its other objectives, that is to assist the developing regions to build up the research capabilities, the innovative skills and the institutions required to solve their problems. The end result is strengthening of national capacities to help themselves. (AR) Several cost-cutting measures, including reduction of staff and staff benefits, were introduced to minimize the effect of budgetary restrictions imposed by the Government, the effect of worldwide inflation, and the decline of the Canadian dollar. (AR) <p>ISD's Objectives: Same as the previous years.</p> <p>ISD's Priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support for DEVSIS-like systems. Industrial extension services, focusing on small scale industries. Agricultural information systems, concentrating on strengthening national capacities and SIACs. Regional initiatives within the overall POPINS framework and rural health care information system. International Education Reporting Services. Capacity building of national libraries to control their national imprints and production of national bibliographies. Communication as an aid to rural development. Application of remote sensing to the cartographic needs of developing countries, and to forecasting of potential harvests in order to manage global food supplies. Cooperation in information work, particularly through the mechanism of regional and international cooperative bibliographic information systems, e.g., AGRIS, DEVSIS, POPIN, REPIDISCA, SALUS, RESADOC, etc. (AR) Promotion of use of a common computer systems such as ISIS family. (AR) <p>Rationale & Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need to facilitate effective utilization of numerical information, i.e., statistics, for planning and decision-making. Separate budget line for water and sanitation. Need to increase activities in the Sahel that is drought-ridden. Review of communication sub-activity.
1979-80	<p>Environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1969, "Partners in Development" by L. B. Pearson, pointed out the cooperative nature of development. In 1979 "North-South: a Programme for Survival" by the Independent Commission on International Development, chaired by W. Brandt appeared. (AR) Over the ten year period, the development theme had changed from "progress" to "survival" and the focus from "developing countries" to "all countries". The Brandt report points out: (AR) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the '70's the world experienced increased in the price of energy and food. For the developing countries, fuel is not the commodity to be conserved. In order to meet their development objectives, those countries will need to increase their energy consumption by as much as 500 % in the next 20 years.

1979-80	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although the developing regions of the world sustained increase in agricultural production, this increase is inadequate to meet the demands of increasing population. It was projected that by 1985 the developing countries will face cereal deficit of 95 million tonnes annually. • General health care in the developing countries is woefully inadequate. While Canadians enjoy 1 physician for every 574 persons, in Ethiopia the ratio is 1 to 94,000. • Although world illiteracy fell below 50 %, the need for human skills remains desperate. In Japan there are 370 scientists and engineers per 10,000 population, in Canada 280, in Botswana 12.5 and in Bangladesh 3.2. • For these trends to continue is dangerous enough, but they can easily worsen. Number of countries are threatened with irreversible destruction of their ecological systems; many more face growing food deficits and possibly mass starvation. In the international economy there is the possibility of competitive trade restrictions or devaluation; An intensified struggle for spheres of interest and influence, or for control over resources, heading to military conflicts. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keeping these in mind, IDRC sees that its role is to seek formulae for a preferred future, by supporting research in the developing countries designed not only to solve problems but designed to enhance the skills and competence of scientific and technical capabilities of the countries. Without question, the Centre contributes to the welfare of Canadians for it strengthens what W. Brandt describes as "the preconditions of human survival". (AR) • The Centre is faced with the most difficult financial crisis since its inception. The devaluation of the Canadian dollar is having a significant impact and it is expected a sudden increase in the demand for additional funds. <p>ISD's Objectives: Same as the previous years</p> <p>ISD's Priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In responding to the budget cut, the ISD has established following priorities: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Systems and services delivering information in those subject areas that match the research activities of the Centre; 2. Infrastructure development that enhances the capacity of developing countries to provide information systems and services; 3. Research in mass communications; 4. Technological developments related to information handling in or for the developing countries; 5. Cartography; 6. Systems and services delivering documentation in those subject fields that do not match the research activities of the Centre; and 7. Statistics and administrative data. • DEVSIS-type activities emphasizing regional cooperative approaches with the ministries of planning and development banks as primary target audience in Latin America, Caribbean and Africa. • MINISIS distribution and technical back up, including establishment of MINISIS resource centres. • Ensuring survival and continued growth of SIACs already supported, until they can be supported by their parent organizations. • New opportunities in aquaculture and fisheries and Initiating water and sanitation information services in Africa • Finding home for SALUS • National information infrastructure development and promoting resource sharing among libraries • Communication activities facilitating technology transfer to farmers and public health • Capacity building for application and adoption of cartographic technology • Regional and international cooperative information systems and networks in the areas of agriculture, socioeconomic development, water and sanitation, population, small and medium
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1979-80	<p>scale industry, SIACs. (AR)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of information management tools and methods such as MINISIS. (AR) <p>Rationale & Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elimination of subprogram in the field of education. • Consolidation and packaging of what is already known and making them available are critical if researchers and decision-makers are to proceed effectively and avoid repeating the work (or mistakes) already carried out. (AR) • No county can be self sufficient in meeting all its information needs, thus international cooperative information systems are essential. (AR) • The IDRC Library continues to provide services to the Canadian communities that are concerned with international development. (AR)
1980-81	<p>Environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need for increased support for applied research in the developing countries has never been greater. (AR) • During the '70's smallpox was totally eradicated; pollution growth showed signs of slowing down; agricultural science has managed to keep worldwide food production increasing and able to meet the short-term demand; India now is in a position to export foodstuff; Bangladesh is fast approaching food self-sufficiency. • Yet, FAO statistics indicated that global cereal production dropped by 9 million tonnes and food reserves are at a dangerously low level. As countries seek an alternative to costly imported oil, food crops are in competition with fuel crops for "gasohol". At the present rate of deforestation, about half of the world's wood supply will be used up by the year 2000, with incalculable and perhaps irreversible effects on the global ecology. (AR) • The Centre's support will continue in the areas of researches assisting the countries to control spread of disease and the growth of population, to increase food production and reduce food losses, to improve the management of natural resources, and to study the human factors involved in underdevelopment. (AR) • When measured against the need of the Third world, the IDRC's contribution is small. Yet, its impact is increased and its benefit enhanced because virtually all the research is carried out within the developing countries by local scientists working on projects of their own choice, thus strengthening research institutions and providing much needed training and practical experience. (AR) • The Centre established Cooperative Program Unit to share the benefits of research carried out by Canadian institutions. (AR) • Inflation at home increasing, real value decreasing <p>ISD's Objectives: Same as the previous years.</p> <p>ISD's Priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional and international cooperative information systems which provide a framework for the information sharing among the countries and optimum use of scarce resources. (AR) • Delivery of information to rural communities and those directly involved in food production and use of natural resource bases. (AR) • Improved capacities to utilize remotely sensed data for management of natural resources. (AR) • Regional approach to the problem of supplying information to policy-makers and planners, using DEVSIS methodologies and MINISIS. • Increasing national participation in ASFIS. • Application of MINISIS to sectoral information management, e.g., agriculture.

1980-81	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued support for SIAC, health, water and sanitation, population, cartography, communication, infrastructure/library development information. <p>Rationale & Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1980/81 is the year of consolidation of activities due to the budget cuts over past 12 months that resulted in staff reduction. It is expected that there will be some cut in innovative programs. Collaboration with CIDA on industrial information subprogram Taking advantage of opportunity inherent in MINISIS.
1981-82	<p>Environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that the Centre remains in close contact with the needs of the countries that it serves, a former senior UN diplomat was retained as a consultant. (AR) The title of the Office of vice-president Planning has been changed to Office of Planning and Evaluation (OPE). The office will ensure that lessons learned are systematically assessed and utilized, by building them into the corporate memory of the Centre. (AR) Reflecting the Centre's concern about the level of utilization of the outputs of the projects and the need to investigate and demonstrate various ways in which research contributes to development, a policy study is underway. (AR) A study confirmed the validity of employing a wide variety of training mechanisms and indicated the advantages of providing on-the-job training through practical, applied research activities. The Centre intends to increase its support for training. (AR) As a result of the UN Conference on New and Renewable Source of Energy in 1981, the Centre took responsibility for a special program on energy with the \$10 million commitment by the Canadian Government. The energy program will be responsible for the coordination and expansion of IDRC's energy activities. (AR) <p>ISD's Objectives: Same as the previous years</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Division helps developing countries overcome the problems of development actions being hampered by a lack of relevant information, shortage of libraries, information centres and trained information staff, and encourages the sharing of information and cooperation to make the best use of scarce information resources. (AR) <p>ISD's Priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional and international information systems and networks operated by regional and international agencies on behalf of its member countries, e.g., AGRIS, PADIS, INFOPLAN, RESADOC, REPIDISCA, DOCPAL, CARISPLAN, etc. (AR) National capacity building. Recognizing that key components of the cooperative information systems are the national information centres, the emphasis of the further phases of these regional and international cooperative information systems will be national capacities building. (AR) Development of basic, common and compatible information management tools, such as Macrothesaurus, and methods, thus ensuring and facilitating ready cooperation and exchange of information. (AR) MINISIS outreach. Wider distribution and refinement of MINISIS and provision of training. (AR) SIACs will be expanded to cover health and economic agricultural commodities. Provision of on-line access to Devindex, SALUS and other UN databases across Canada. (AR) Industrial information, fostering extension services for small and medium industries.

1981-82	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural information, emphasizing CARIS. • Continued support for population, health, education, cartography, water and sanitation • Selective activities aiming to establish mechanisms for cross-sectoral national policy-making and planning; programming in the field of information sciences; cooperative library methods; mechanisms and tools, adoption and application of PCs. • Future systems development, emphasizing adaptation of MINISIS for non-Latin alphabets and Nonbibliographic information management. <p>Rationale & Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time-lag between the IDRC's and international initiatives. IDRC cannot dictate the establishment of mechanisms for cooperation; action by IDRC may be counter productive, e.g., could be inconsistent with what might develop later. • International framework must be created first before assistance activities can be initiated. • SALUS transfer is still not ready, i.e., host institution has not been found. • AFNS Division asked ISD to expand the Fisheries information service operated out of the Vancouver Office. ISD has not abandoned the long-term objective of placing this service in a developing country institution. • The IDRC's Microfiche Laboratory is fully functioning.
1982-83 (No AR)	<p>Environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in the Parliament's grant to IDRC (over all increase of 25.4%; 13.5% discounting the special grants), ending the reduced growth of the past three years. • Budget is used as the key tool in management and planning <p>ISD's Objectives: Same as the previous year</p> <p>ISD's Priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some adjustment, but main thrust of the program remains. • Promotion of cooperation among countries, regional and international cooperative information systems. • Activities in support of the energy program • Agricultural information with attention to CARIS and ASFIS. • Continued support for population, health, social issues, education, cartography, water and sanitation, • Selective activities aiming to establish mechanisms for cross-sectoral national policy-making and planning; cooperative library methods, mechanisms and tools, adoption and application of PCs examining policy issues. • MINISIS outreach and future systems development, emphasizing enhancement of the existing systems, and adaptation of MINISIS to PC. • Building Cooperative Program, emphasizing information services in subject areas in which Canada is a lead, Canadian expertise and activities applicable to developing countries and development in Canada of new technology needed by developing countries. <p>Rationale & Issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very often, the developing countries ask for non-monetary assistance such as professional advice and develop tools. • With rapidly advancing information technology, it is expected to see computer software diversification and innovative application of telecommunication and satellite technologies. • Restructuring, introduction of new program group "Systems and Methods". While useful, interventions with consultants often resulted in difficulties in maintaining consistency and continuity.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maturity of MINISIS and its worldwide acceptance, and request for application software for Nonbibliographic information. • The objectives of DEVSIS are now within sight of being realized. • Lack of initiative in industrial information subprogram. The Board did not approve the Central American initiative for industrial information project because of heavy emphasis on academic training in industrialized countries rather than extension services for small industries. • AGRIS has reached to its maturity. • Hardware limitation of MINISIS • SALUS remains as an operating system and Fisheries information service operating out of the Vancouver Office.
1983-84	<p>Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development is a long-term undertaking and it requires not only patience, but also a great deal of honesty. The Centre needs to be fully informed of the regional priorities and to respond with programs that are defined within the context of national research and policy-making systems. (AR) • The Third world's economy growing and life expectancy and literacy rate are increasing. (AR) • The world is concerned about the drought in the Sahel, external debts, and growth rate of population in the Third world. (AR) • Regional Office for South Asia in New Delhi opened. (AR) • The program activities of the Health Sciences Division reorganized to include tropical and infectious diseases, maternal and child health and occupational and environmental health. • The media development and scientific communications activity of the Communication Division will be reintroduced. <p>ISD's Objectives: Same as the previous years.</p> <p>ISD's Priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued support for the existing program thrust. • Support for DEVSIS-type projects at national level. • Cooperative information systems, promoting cooperation among countries in collection and processing of information. • Support for national activities. <p>Rationale & Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for projects that benefit more than one country and information sharing networks. (AR) • Actions at national level to permit countries to exploit the benefits of larger systems and apply them to national information needs. (AR) • Shift from international and regional "top-down" approaches to national and subnational initiatives. (AR) • Support for nonbibliographic information systems and services. (AR) • Establishment of the Inter-agency Development Research Information System (IDRIS), to promote international cooperation in research for the benefit of developing countries. (AR) • Issues relating to emphasis given to international and regional information systems and the needs to support national initiatives. • The need to develop and establish standards information management tools and methods in collaboration with regional and international cooperative information systems. • Issues relating to long-term or multiphase support, the need to spend the project funds as specified by the project documents and the flexibility requested by the recipients in spending the project funds.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Response to the increasing request for professional advice. • Progresses in the field of energy and Cooperative Programs remain disappointing.
1984-85	<p>Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The famine in Ethiopia captured the world attention. The Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Meeting in Toronto in Sept. 1984 highlighted "burden of debt". (AR) • The International Conference on Population, held in Mexico City in Aug. 1984, showed that the birth rate remains very high in most of the developing regions of the world and the pressure on available resources became ever more intense. (AR)
1984-85	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many civil wars were portrayed in terms of the East-West ideological conflict and they are prolonged by the interventions of other parties. Recognizing that civil unrest and famine go hand in hand, it was understood that efforts must be made to secure a more equitable distribution of resources, both among countries and within countries. (AR) • To avoid catastrophic results of natural disaster, renewed efforts are needed to manage the environmental impact of natural disaster. (AR) • Examples of the past efforts are: improved literacy rate; health care, resulting longer life expectancy and eradication of smallpox; improved communication through use of transistor radio. (AR) • A time span of 20 or 30 years is required to address or change causes of development problems. Progress in the basic areas often depends on the application of knowledge that had been acquired 20 years before, e.g., transistors were produced in '50s, but it was only in '70s that transistor radio became cheap enough to be universally available in rural communities. (AR) • IDRC builds the knowledge on which long-term development can be based. IDRC's main role is to support research that will contribute to replenishment of the knowledge capital that support development. To the extent that it possesses applicable knowledge and experience, IDRC is ready to give professional advice to those governmental and voluntary organizations that bear the burden of responding to development needs. (AR) • Turnaround in Canadian Economy from a period of recession to one of growth. • Reorganization of IDRC: creation of four V-P; Fellowship Program become a full program division, Fellowships and Award Division; the Regional Offices report to the President via the Regional Offices Coordination unit. <p>ISD's Objectives: Same as the previous year</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within the financial resources available, the ISD will continue to identify and support the activities in the Third World that will contribute to self-reliance and a long-lasting capacity of developing countries to improve their condition through effective utilization of information. (AR) <p>ISD's Priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural information in support of food production, with increased attention to numerical or Nonbibliographic information systems as well as exploring agricultural economics and marketing information. • Health information, broadening the scope to include bio-medical information systems and networks. Dialog will be maintained with Health Sciences Division on occupational health information. • Industrial, engineering and energy information, focusing on energy sector. • Shift in emphasis from global and regional networks to subregional and national focal points. • Provision of professional advice on application and use of information tools and methods, emphasizing documentation systems, computer systems, telecommunication systems.

1984-85	<p>Rationale & Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Division reviews, specifically the role of ISD in information transfer process and future objectives and priorities for the ISD's program thrust. • Studies are planned to review information need profiles, specifically population and social issues sectors, regional information requirements for program development. • The way ISD presented its program has worked to its disadvantage, thus proposing restructured budget line items reflecting the Division program accurately and effectively. • Developing region's health information needs are not clearly understood. • International networks and DEVSIS-type systems were concerned with formalized networks, often focusing on strengthening of the coordinating focal points. • The greater impact of DEVSIS is the logic and rational process which have been introduced into the selection, description and retrieval of information critical to the socioeconomic development program of a country. • DEVSIS Canada is expanding; SALUS has no growth. • Fisheries Information service was moved to Ottawa from Vancouver, with the intention of relocating the activity to a regional institution in the developing world.
1985-86	<p>Environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IDRC views development as a process for the benefit of people - largest number, rural; in greatest need, women. Development is investment - of people and resources - and development decisions are investment decisions. Those most capable of identifying the problems, assessing the risks, and fixing the priorities are the peoples of the developing countries. (AR) • The Centre remains emphatic in its insistence that research projects must address real problems and the research results must be utilized for the benefit of those most in need. The IDRC's role is a subsidiary one: to help developing countries to help themselves. (AR) • Measures were taken in response to the lower than projected budget, which include overall reduction of appropriation level, elimination of new staff positions projected for 85/86, closure of New York and Paris Offices, review of all project without signed MGC. It is expected that there will be no growth in personnel, only a slight growth in programs. <p>ISD's Objectives: Same as the previous years.</p> <p>ISD's Priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National projects, to enable the countries to benefit from international information networks and resources, and adopt or apply methodologies and technologies to meet their own needs. Most of national projects are undertaken in the context of international or regional information systems. (AR) • Support for regional and international activities that fill gaps or introduce new technologies and methods. (AR) • DEVSIS-type systems remain as a major component of the ISD programs. (AR) • Activities facilitating utilization and application of scientific and technology information for development, with special emphasis on national agricultural information programs, forestry in LA, fisheries in Africa and LA, fisheries extension in SE Asia, GIS and natural resource management and conservation, industrial extension advisory services for small and medium industries, energy. • Information systems and services in the areas of development economics, human environment, human settlement, biomedicine, health, nutrition, population, social and cultural issues, and library, archives and infrastructure development. • Establishment of regional MINISIS resource centres

1985-86	<p>Rationale & Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To maintain momentum already established, ISD decided to spread the impact of the reduced funding across the subprograms rather than closing specific subprogram(s). • ISD representation in all six regional offices, and identification of program priorities from the regional perspectives via regional program staff. • Reorganization of the ISD to ensure efficient utilization of human resources, rationalization of the program components, and improve quality of administrative support to the program section. The new ISD program groups are: STI, SEI, ITM and Computer Systems Group. • Introduction of the Operations Group. • Experimentation with "Program Support" to selected institutions. • Project Selection Criteria are: Proposal must address an area of high priorities identified by developing countries or regions; the results of the project must benefit the country and region, not the local user community alone; the project must not duplicate existing activities or efforts; the project must build local human and information resources as far as possible; there should be a commitment to continue the information service after the project has concluded. • Two major reviews: (a) In-depth Review and Strategic Plan & (b) Review by the Board of Governors. • Integration of SALUS service into DEVSIS. • New orientation to support projects designed to supply information directly to users - doctors, agricultural extension workers, farmers and planners. (AR) • Major shift in budget allocation, more to support information activities in socioeconomic fields.
1986-87	<p>Environments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures were taken to respond to the Budget tabled in the Parliament in May 1985, which includes: request for a payback of 15 million deemed to be in excess of the Centre's requirements; the implementation of a zero-balance banking account to improve the cash management of the Government of Canada; a 6% reduction in the person-years of the Government of Canada over the next five years. (AR) • The last year for the special energy fund that was commenced in Aug. 1981 in response to the UN Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy. Future energy activities beyond 1986/87 will be funded within each division's budget. (AR) • There are indicators demonstrating that IDRC's approach is working, e.g., (a) Canadian PM signing an agreement for the installation of 40 grain mills built around a dehuller in Zimbabwe; (b) the President of the Philippines inaugurating the first of a series of water pumps to be installed in January 1987; (c) the Ugandan President requesting for IDRC's advice on the economic options open to his country. (AR) • IDRC is also playing a role in developing mechanisms through which the voice of people of the Third World is heard. (AR) • Recognizing the need to pay more attention to communities as whole entities, the Centre intensifies its interdisciplinary efforts, to include the intended beneficiaries of research in the actual research process, and to disseminate research results to users. This will be done without changing the Centre's essential character, which is, above all, to be responsive to the needs and initiatives of the most underprivileged peoples of the world. (AR) <p>ISD's Objectives: (AR)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve systems, services and tools for managing and using information relevant to development research and change; • To build indigenous capacity within developing countries for the effective management and application of information for development; and • To foster cooperation and coordination in development research through information-sharing.

1986-87	<p>ISD's Priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiatives that address specific information problems and needs. This includes testing and adaptation of newer technologies as well as adoption of existing tools and methods to meet local needs. (AR) • Expansion of MINISIS user community, including maintenance, enhancement, user support and training. (AR) • Attention to Africa, small island countries of South Pacific and the Caribbean. • The natural sciences, focusing on agriculture, industry and technology, African regional activities and food security. • Socioeconomic information, emphasizing DEVSIS-type projects, health, human settlement, population and information infrastructure development. • Application and adaptation of information tools and methods, with particular attention to Nonbibliographic information, information about information technologies, information technology transfer and training, research and experimentation, and integration and coordination. <p>Rationale & Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of the recommendations of the ISD In-depth Review and Strategic Plan and the review carried out by the Board of Governors. However, there is no major shift in the program directions. • Challenges of ISD are: taking on responsibility for energy information subprogram; identification of initiatives in the Middle East and North Africa and West Asia, overcoming bureaucratic constraints surrounding international data communication. • Collaboration and coordination at three levels: promoting cooperation and collaboration in sharing knowledge at all levels; cooperation within IDRC; cooperation and collaboration with other like-minded agencies. • Substantial increase in budget allocation for ITM. • DEVSIS-Canada has been incorporated with the Centre Library; SALUS are being transferred to institutions in the developing countries; Micrographics Unit transferred to ITM.
1987-88	<p>Environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Canadian ODA strategies announced in early 1988 noted the government's commitment to review all ODA activities in light of how they contributed to increasing the ability of the recipient countries to solve their own problems. IDRC amply demonstrates the appropriateness of a strategy based on development of human resources. Increasing number of IDRC projects provide opportunities to share scientific methodologies with peoples (the ultimate users) who are in some cases illiterate - solid evidence that human resource development knows no limit. (AR) • The need for local scientific and technical skills has gained further importance since the WCED - the Brundtland Commission - demonstrated importance of local capacity to manage and utilize the limited world resource bases ecologically. (AR) • The Centre places emphasis on South-South cooperation. (AR) • All work supported to the development of individuals is carried out in a context of research related to everyday problems. The Centre has placed particular emphasis on the coordination of its programs so that the peoples are trained both in scientific disciplines as well as the ability to work with colleagues in other related disciplines, because it is important that they will not lose sight of their basic objectives of improving the conditions of the world's poorest inhabitants. (AR) • Both the Centre and ISD pay Increasing attention to problems of African development, reaching the rural poor and their difficulties relating to lack of communication infrastructure, and dissemination and utilization of research results and increasing importance given to the

1987-88	<p>programs of ISD. (AR)</p> <p>ISD's Objectives: Same as the previous year (AR)</p> <p>ISD's Priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No shift in program direction and priorities. SEI priorities include development economics, language and communication research, law, curriculum development and health-related topics; strengthen industrial information and introduction of multisectoral S&T information systems; ITM focusing on micrographics and applied statistical systems, expansion of telematics, informatics and remote-sensing. • Geographic emphasis on Africa. • Decentralization of support for MINISIS and posting of a MINISIS Outreach Officer to WARO. • Further support for CS-DRMS. • National capacity development, and regional cooperative activities that facilitate improved local services and information sharing in the region. (AR) • Development of tools and application of IT for management and utilization of Nonbibliographic information. (AR) • Cooperation within the Centre (interdivisional) and with Canadian institutions. (AR) <p>Rationale and & Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attempt to increase linkage within the Division, e.g., Division-wide African Strategy. • Seeking out collaborative opportunities at all levels, including with other donor agencies. • Strategic reviews of STI, DEVSIS-type projects • Long-term Division planning that responds to the Centre-wide development themes and research thrusts. • Additional staff requirement for the Computer systems Group.
1988-89 (No AR)	<p>Environment:</p> <p>ISD's Objectives: Same as the previous years.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ISD "promotes the social and economic advancement of developing regions by providing researchers, policy makers, practitioners in developing countries access to the scientific, technical and other information they require for application to the problems of development." <p>ISD's Priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The program priorities remain unchanged from the levels established in the previous year, with minor shift in emphasis, e.g., introduction of a subprogram on Documentation Methods and Tools by ITM; more attention to environmental issues by STI; information needs relating to AIDS by SEI) • Africa. <p>Rationale & Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need to respond to Africa Strategy (more staff in Africa and more funds for African projects) that presented the criteria for selection and evaluation of projects: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To encourage sharing of information locally, nationally, regionally, 2. To support the information systems that address problems, 3. To promote standards and compatibility among the systems, 4. To improve the capacities of African s to plan and implement information and informatics

1988-89	<p>policies,</p> <p>5. To increase use of local experts, ensure the sustainability of information initiatives, build human resources, promote participation by poor in decisions affecting their development, improve access to relevant local information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration and coordination within the Division and Centre, as well as inter-agency cooperation. • The need to promote more effective information support for rural development • Responding to the needs of MINISIS user community and overcoming the dependency on H-P hardware. • ISD evaluation, emphasizing impact assessment, program development and decision-making, by Issues (e.g., Extent of utilization of various information services and products; Sustainability of information services, and different approaches to cost-recovery; Impact of overall IS support by geographic area), program/subprogram or special projects (e.g., health information network in Latin America).
1989-90	<p>Environment:</p> <p>ISD's Objectives: Same as the previous year (AR)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ISD continues to work towards improving the management and use of information for development research, decision-making and change. <p>ISD's Priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Program direction remains same as previous year. • Sectoral level - emphasis on development economics. • Target groups - to development policy makers and beneficiaries (rural and urban poor); linkage between policy makers and communities in terms of information flow; enhancing information feedback loops. • Geographical focus - concentrate on Africa; 2 POs to Africa, consultations with all three regional offices encourage continental approach to information issues, allowing the Division to make full use of accumulated lessons learned. • Demonstration projects showing the value of applying information science techniques and technologies to practical problems of information management for research and planning. (AR) • Nonbibliographic information management. (AR) • Initiatives on professional capacity development through regional post graduate studies in library and information studies. (AR) • MINISIS Resource Centres and IDRIS • Distribution and application of CS-DRMS <p>Rationale & Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information services and delivery to the intended beneficiaries of research more directly, particularly at the level of extension workers, community NGOs and village information centres. (AR) • The need to improve the efficiency of staff and to make fuller use of their expertise, as well as to promote intersectoral consultation and collaboration in the Division. • Adjustment in program responsibilities - STI subprogram will cover shelter and human environment and ecology. • Project development reflects the needs of different users, taking into account the regional thrusts and geographical priorities identified by the regional offices, as well as factors such as urgency of environmental problems, potential impacts and benefits, potential for success, potential for a multiplier effect and South-South cooperation. (AR)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MINISIS Outreach Officer for West Africa is located in Yaoundé until 1991/92.
1990-91	<p>Environment:</p> <p>Two-year (1990/92) Program of Work and Budget.</p> <p>In 20 years, from 1970 to 1990: (AR)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The world population increased by 1.6 billion, 43%, • A debt crisis of monumental proportions had descended upon countries of both North and South, • Holes in the ozone layer have appeared, • World trade patterns and capital formation are evolving and changing rapidly, • The "cold war" had ended, plummeting the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe into political and economic havoc, • Consumption of narcotics and illegal drugs had risen to record levels, • Resources dedicated for ODA worldwide had grown from US\$26 billion to US\$48 billion, • Startling progress in food-grains production in Asia, • Improvement in life expectancy and infant mortality, and smallpox eradication, • significant improvement in physical infrastructure, • Government are increasingly unable to cope, let alone function credibly, • Social discontent and political instability are widespread in the Middles East, Africa Asia and Latin America. Military expenditure and weapons trade in the developing regions are increasing. • IDRC's annual grant has grown from \$5 million to \$114 million and six regional offices of IDRC are in place. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Centre is under pressure (a) to cope with reduced level of the government grants and (b) to reduce operational expenditure. The steps, including down-sizing of MERO and SARO, have been taken. • The Board of Governors identified <i>equity, participation and sustainability</i> as the three characteristics essential for development, and outlined following as a definition of development: (AR) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development is a process of change that is aimed at improving the well-being of people in a way that is consistent with human dignity, which is best fostered in conditions of adequate nutrition, sound health, independence of spirit, pride in indigenous culture and respect for human rights. • Development decisions are investment decisions and must be made by those in the developing countries. The central element of power of choice - the ability to assume control of decisions - requires refurbishment and enhancement. The Centre intends to pursue its objectives by: (AR) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • providing funds to other institutions for research and research-related activities; • providing advice, information and services to other institutions on such activities; • initiating and conducting development research activities. • The world has become more complex; single discipline approach proves to be no longer adequate. <p>ISD's Objectives: Same as the previous years.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although most of its program funds are directed towards generating new knowledge through applied research, IDRC has long recognized that improving access to existing knowledge also is an effective mechanism for accelerating development. To cope with the challenges and to obtain the benefits of the information revolution of the recent years, there is an increasing need to strengthen the capacity of developing countries to manage and use the expanding information resources.

1990-91	<p>ISD's Priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Africa will remain as geographic priority area. • The program areas of SEI, STI, ITM, MRC, giving priorities to information needs of policy-makers and planners. • Shifting emphasis from development of systems, services, standards, methods and practices, to management of information systems and networks, resource sharing, linking systems and networks. <p>Rationale & Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased allocation fro ITM, reflecting a long-term commitment to strengthen "research" component of ISD program. • Utilization and sustainability are the fundamental issues of the ISD. • To reflect the growing center-wide involvement in environmental issues, Earth and Marine Sciences subprogram has been renamed to Natural Resources and Environment. • Further fine-tuning of SEI resulting in remaining of Socio-Economic Information Systems to Development Economics; Socio-Cultural Information Systems to Health and Social Issues. • MRC program is reaching to the stage of maturity. • Acceleration of development of Version H of MINISIS and marketing. • Responding to IDNDR. • Increased regional representation and project development based on regional priorities; 2 POs in four main regional offices. • Integration of regional priorities and sectoral priorities.
1991-92	<p>Environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urgent need to redefine strategic directions for development assistance in view of the need to improve effectiveness, reduce deficiencies in development models, rapidly changing world, complexity of the development process and interrelationship between all aspects of the concepts of sustainable development, including human right, the environment and role of women in development. (AR) • Three tasks facing IDRC are: (AR) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the need to view development as the empowerment of people through knowledge; • the need to rethink the value, and the most appropriate forms, of interaction among various social institutions; • the need to increase coherence and effectiveness in the international system, particularly the multilateral and bilateral development-assistance agencies. • IDRC's comparative advantages are: (AR) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • keeping in tune with social, technological, economic and other factors impinging on the development process; • ability to fit into the long-term global context; • partnership in the service of development. • IDRC is rethinking its role and faces the challenges through new strategic planning on program directions - Empowerment through Knowledge, management structures, alliances and tighter management systems - fewer staff and fewer management levels. (AR) • The Centre is targeting \$1 million program appropriations per program officer by 1992/93 and \$1.5 million per program officer after 1998/99. • Change of the President, I. Head stepped down; K. Bezanson appointed.

1991-92	<p>ISD's Objectives: Same as the previous years.</p> <p>ISD's Priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities in the fields of socioeconomic information, science and technology information, and information tools and methods. (AR) • Development of MINISIS software and network of MINISIS resource centres. (AR) • CS-DRMS. (AR) • Applied research on information problems and opportunities. (AR) • Strengthening of the information infrastructures. (AR) • Stimulation of cooperation among development agencies. (AR) <p>Rationale & Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IDRC was one of the first donor organization to emphasize in its programs the contribution of information to the development process. Therefore, Information is one in which the Centre has an international reputation. (AR) • Taking advantage of Canadian innovations in information technology. (AR)
1992-93	<p>Environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the Earth Summit - the UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), held 1 June 1992 - the Canadian Government designated IDRC as the implementing agency for Agenda 21. IDRC was given special responsibility for working with developing countries in achieving the goal of Agenda 21. (AR) • Recognition that development assistance is not working and the '80s were essentially a "lost decade" in international development. (AR) • Five elements that must be included if development is to succeed are <i>investment, institutions, incentives, interaction and intelligence</i>. (AR) • IDRC responds to the development needs through "empowerment through knowledge" - newly defined mission and policy directions. IDRC fully immerses into the world of constant change. (AR) • The Centre intends to work more closely with other donors on development issues of inter-regional and global importance. The Centre began to host global secretariats. • The Centre reorganization and reduction of staff. • ISD ceased to exist; ISSD emerged as new program division, consisted of four program groups: Information and Communication Technologies; Information and Communication Systems and Network; Software Development and application; Program Coordination and Development. <p>ISSD's Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better Access and Use • Improved Collaboration • Capacity Building • Information Innovations <p>Two complementary approaches taken to achieve the program objectives are: (a) Strengthening the information infrastructure and (b) Supporting applied research on information and communication issues</p> <p>ISSD's Priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four main program themes of Information and Communication systems and Networks;

1992-93	<p>Information and Communication Systems and Networks; Information and Communication Technologies; Software Development and Applications; and Program Coordination and Development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasis on entrepreneurs, planners, policy-makers, NGOs and community groups. • Sustainable information systems in Africa • Innovation and adaptation of modern information technology • Research on policy, economic and other issues that influence the successful introduction of information technology and systems. <p>Rationale & Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Centre and Division reorganizations. • Reduced staff and resources. • Targeted support in fewer sectors for greater impact. • Response to the Centre's new mandate as an Agenda 21 organization. • Marketing information products, i.e., project outputs.
1993-94	<p>Environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IDRC observes following practices: (AR) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct funding, mainly provided to researchers and their institutions; • Responsiveness, helping people find solutions to problems they have identified; • Linkages among researchers, institutions and development agencies; and • Priority to issues of environment and development. • The Centre delivers its program through six themes: (AR) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrating Environmental, Social and Economic Policies; • Technology and the Environment; • Food Systems Under Stress; • Information and Communication for Environment and Development; • Health and the Environment; • Biodiversity • Greater efforts for international linkages and revenue generating activities. (AR) <p>ISSD's Objectives: The four basic objectives are: (AR)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To simulate information innovations • To build local capacity; • To promote better access and use; • To encourage more effective information exchange and collaboration among the different stakeholders. <p>ISSD's Priorities: (AR)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ISSD participates in most of the Centre's program themes (see above), while being the major player in the theme of Information and Communication for Environment and Development. • Improvement of policy and planning mechanisms for communication and information; and capacity building of information and communication specialists in issues related to the environment.

1993-94	<p>Rationale & Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ISSD response to information needs will be channeled primarily through the Centre-wide Agenda 21 themes. • Two-thirds of funds allocated will support thematic activities, with the remaining to the core ISSD program for Sustainable and Equitable Development. • Expansion of the development communications component.
1994-95	<p>Environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The crisis in Rwanda captured the world attention. • Increasing revenue generation in order to offset declining government grants. • Continental approach, e.g., Africa; Asia; and Latin America and Caribbean. • The Centre Continues its efforts to reduce operational costs and seeking cost saving through attrition, process redesign and cost management programs. • The Centre remains committed to the effective use of technology and advanced information systems to ensure strong communication and to capitalize on potential cost saving throughout its operations. • The Centre established a new unit to coordinate activities associated with funding diversification. • The Centre will develop a Corporate Framework that will outline in detail the financial indicators and targets the Centre expects to achieve for each of the next three to five years. <p>ISSD's Objectives: Same as the previous year.</p> <p>ISSD's Priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Program delivery through the Centre's six program themes, while playing active role in ICED. • Building in developing countries the capacity to carry out research on and to use advanced communication and information technologies in the development of environmental monitoring, management, and decision-support systems. • Establishing an effective program in communication and information technology policy research. • Expanding partnerships in the information and combination and information technology field, including coordination with other donors, research institutions and networks, both within Canada and internationally. • Convening an international consultation on "Information and Agenda 21" involving key players from the UN systems, NGOs and bilateral donors. • Improved media content relating to environmental issues, emphasizing the importance of indigenous knowledge. • Computer networking to link emerging countries such as those of Indochina. <p>Rationale & Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Third World leaders need accurate, relevant and timely information. • Being one of the first to establish an information program, IDRC has developed linkages with many donors and other organizations interested in promoting and strengthening capacities of developing countries to effectively and efficiently utilize information for their needs.

II.3. Program Structure of IS/ISS Division

	'70	'72	'74	'76	'78	'80	'82	'84	'86	'88	'90	'92	'94	'95
Information For Development (IFD)			'71-----											'85 (absorbed by SEI)
Information About Development (IAD)			'73-----											'85 (absorbed by SEI & STI)
Infrastructure Development (ID)			'73-----											'83 (absorbed by IOD & ITM)
Information On Development (IOD)										'84--				'85 (absorbed by SEI & STI)
Cooperative Programs							'81-----							'89 (absorbed by SEI, STI & ITM)
Information Tools and Methods (ITM)									'83-----					'92 (absorbed by ICT)
Socioeconomic Information (SEI)												'85-----		'92 (absorbed by ICSN)
Scientific & Technological Information (STI)												'85-----		'92 (absorbed by ICSN)
Information & Communication (ICT)												'92-----		'95 Technology
Information & Communication Systems & Networks (ICSN)												'92-----		'95
Centre Library			'71-----											'92 (became part of CAID)
Computer Systems Group (MINISIS)							'75-----							'92 (absorbed by SDA)
Software Development & Application (SDA)												'92-----		'95

NOTE: * All program Divisions of IDRC ceased to exist after July 1995 reorganization. Information activities & issues are now addressed through various themes of the Program Branch.
CAID - Cooperative Affairs and Initiatives Division

II.4. IS/ISS Division Budget and Appropriation

IS/ISS Budget by Program Activity (CAD \$000, Data from Developemnt Information Chain: Information Sciences Division In-Depth Review - 1985)

	IAD	ID	IOD	IFD	ITM	COOP	Energy	SEI	STI	MRC	Total
1971	-	-	-	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	125
1972	-	-	-	950	-	-	-	-	-	-	950
1973	300	150	-	900	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,350
1974	600	230	-	2,050	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,880
1975	900	400	-	3,370	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,670
1976	800	550	-	3,050	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,400
1977	700	550	-	2,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000
1978	700	450	-	2,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,900
1979	600	650	-	2,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,500
1980	680	700	-	2,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,630
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,405

IS/ISS Appropriation by Program Activity (CAD \$000, Data from PWB)

	IAD	ID	IOD	IFD	ITM	COOP	Energy	SEI	STI	MRC	Total
1981	735	106	-	3,817	-	97	-	-	-	-	4,755
1982	75	1,228	-	3,752	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,055
1983	1,299	1,195	-	5,025	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,519
1984	-	-	1,867	4,558	293	1,267	-	-	-	-	7,985
1985	-	-	-	-	892	405	289	3,166	2,427	-	7,179
1986	-	-	-	-	966	471	-	3,573	2,934	-	7,944
1987	-	-	-	-	1,080	665	-	3,923	3,033	360	9,050
1988	-	-	-	-	1,298	-	-	4,915	4,208	386	10,807
1989	-	-	-	-	1,115	-	-	3,000	3,000	200	7,315
1990	-	-	-	-	1,130	-	-	2,853	2,853	180	6,980
1991	-	-	-	-	1,400	-	-	3,500	3,500	200	8,600
1992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,258
1993	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,159*
1994	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,100*
1995	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	111,706

* - As was shown on the previous page, the Division had two program groups, i.e., ICT and ICSN, as well as SDA. However, there were no separate budget line for each program group.

III. Program Activities of IS/ISS Division

Following table lists all IS/ISS projects included in IDRIS database. Several duplicated entries were removed. All data were captured using the information available from the IDRIS database.

Re the geographic areas covered by the projects, it should be noted that not all countries under the sub-regional, regional and global projects directly involved in or benefited from the projects. Frequently, the projects targeted few selected countries. It should also be noted that some areas noted have been adjusted to reflect the intents of the projects.

The duration of projects may not accurately reflect real time taken from implementation to completion, including the time extension.

Re the main activities or emphasis, the purpose of this column is to capture the emphasis or the main purpose of the projects. In doing so, following were used as a general guide. It should be noted that most of IS/ISS projects included many activities addressing skill development, technology transfer, adoption of information technology and computer systems, information dissemination and provision.

- **Capacity building** includes the projects that emphasize program and institutional support and all activities required to develop local capacity such as management and technical support, technology transfer, training and updating facilities.
- **Computer communication** includes the projects that focused on initiation of computer communication and telecommunication activities.
- **Computer h/w or s/w** includes the projects that aim development of computer software or hardware.
- **Computer systems** contain with the projects that put emphasis on adaptation and application of computer programs, including automation of library and documentation centers.
- **CS-DRMS** covers those projects that facilitated adoption and application of CS-DRMS.
- **HRD** includes the projects focusing on training or production of training materials or courses.
- **Information center** includes the projects that aimed to initiate or facilitate creation and establishment of library, documentation or information center or units.
- **Information service** includes the projects that put main emphasis on provision of information service and information dissemination.
- **Information system** includes those projects that aimed to formulate and develop information systems, including organization structures and mechanisms for coordination and cooperation.
- **ISIS and MINISIS** covers the projects that mainly aimed to facilitate adoption and utilization of ISIS and MINISIS software.

- **Map & Remote Sensing** includes those projects focused on production of map and/or utilization of remote sensed data for production of maps and mapping techniques.
- **Network** includes the projects aimed at developing or establishing network of information activities or organizations, emphasizing linkages and resource sharing.
- **Publication** covers the projects focusing on production and distribution of publication, including compilation and consolidation of contents.
- **Study** includes the projects that had main objectives of situation assessment through analysis investigation, inventorying, survey; testing and evaluating methodologies, media and mechanisms; or developing improved methodology
- **Thesaurus** contains the projects concerned with production of common vocabulary or classification list to manage or control subject contents.

Type of the recipient institutions is self explanatory.

III.1 List of IS/ISS Projects in IDRIS Database (by project number)

Proj. No.	Area covered	Budget (CAD)	Yr	Duration from/to	Main Activity or Purpose	Type of Recipients Inst.	Cooperating Organization
71-0010	Arab countr Middle East	27458	72	7200/7506	computer h/w- Arabic script processor	nat-ac U Montreal	
71-0200	global	38700	70	7000/7209	thesaurus- aligned descriptor list	int-gov OECD	OECD
72-0021	global	18230	72	7200/7403	study- Caris evaluation	idrc	Belgium, FAO, USAID France, Rockf F
72-0046	Asia	117290	72	7200/7703	inf centre- soil eng'g inf, AGE I	reg-ac AIT	AIT
72-0049	global	60900	72	7200/7403	computer syst- Compass, creating multiagency db	int-gov IOB	
72-0050	SE Asia	1342000	72	7200/7903	inf service- industrial ext'n (Technonet & Canada), Technonet I	idrc	NRC/Cnd, Nat. Ind Ext Serv in SE Asia
72-0053	global	35000	72	7200/7606	publication- subscription of Science Forum	idrc	
72-0062	Brazil	7500	72	7200/7212	HRD- industrial extension service of BTIC	idrc	CIT-INT; NRC-TIS
72-0107	global	57500	72	7200/7608	inf centre- cassava inf cent, I	IAR CIAT	CIDA
72-0116	W Africa	5775	72	7200/7408	map & RS- W African int atlas	reg-ngo AIOA	Ford F; IFAN
72-0120	global	3000	72	7200/7406	thesaurus- macrothesaurus, Spanish edition	int-gov OECD	CLADES, OECD
72-0121	global	239000	72	7200/7710	inf centre- int irrigation inf, IIIC I	nat-ngo IIIC	COSTI/Israel ARO
72-0123	Latin Am	332500	74	7400/7805	network- reg agri inf, Agris LA I	reg-gov IICA	IICA, US/NAL
73-0024	W Africa	688000	74	7400/7809	publication- Famille et Dev (ASAFED) I	idrc/waro	
73-0030	global	35000	73	7300/7512	publication- distribution of catalog of ICTA, tropical agric lit	reg-ac UWI/BB	UWI
73-0039	Jamaica	11200	73	7300/7701	publication- family plan'g & populat'n biblio	reg-ac UWI	UWI/BB
73-0046	Africa	449705	73	7300/8009	study- catographic inventory Africa	reg-gov UN-ECA	
73-0047	SE Asia	80650	73	7300/7609	inf syst- agri inf bank Asia, AIBA I	reg-gov SEARCA	PCARRD; SEARCA
73-0053	Nigeria	43000	73	7300/7610	study- needs for public library service	nat-gov Nat Lib Nigeria	Lagos City Library
73-0054	Singapore	19800	73	7300/7508	study- evolution of technological institutions	nat-gov SISIR	Sci Council S'pore
73-0149	Asia	49720	73	7300/7804	inf centre- Asian packaging inf, APIC	int-ngo WP(pack'g)O	APF, F HK Ind
74-0001	Mauritius	94700	73	7300/8008	HRD- library training	nat-ac U Mauritius	
74-0028	global	130000	73	7300/7902	inf service- int educ reporting serv, IERS I	int-gov IBE	CIDA, Ford F, ODA, SIDA, UNESCO, IBE UNICEF, USAID,

74-0031	global	248700	73	7300/7910	inf centre- int grain Legume inf, IGLIC I	IAR IITA	IITA
74-0070	global	170800	74	7400/7903	inf centre- Agris processing unit	int-gov FAO	FAO; Germany
74-0108	Ethiopia	25700	74	7400/7903	map & RS- seismic map of Ethiopia	nat-ac Addis Ababa U	Haile Selassie I U
74-0112	global	220000	74	7400/7901	inf syst- DEVSIS feasibility study	idrc int-gov UNESCO; ILO	UNESCO
74-0133	Latin Am	74450	74	7400/7901	inf service- comm research doc, CIESPAL	nat-ngo CIESPAL nat-ac U Wisconsin	CIESPAL
74-0135	Sudan	180678	74	7400/7810	map & RS- application of ERTS/Sudan	nat-gov	
74-0136	Bolivia	70089	74	7400/7700	map & RS- application of ERTS/Bolivia	nat-ngo? PSTRN	
74-0137	Bolivia	49500	74	7400/7708	inf service- industrial tech inf, SITI	nat-gov	Bolivia; OAS
74-0141	SE Asia	33000	74	7400/7901	network?- M/F masterlist	reg-ngo? SARB/ICA	Nat. Arc., Indonesia
75-0005	global	4900	74	7400/7512	publication- oyster culture biblio	nat-indiv Canadian	
75-0006	global	75000	75	7500/7912	thesaurus- DEVSIS thesaurus	int-gov OECD	
75-0008	Latin Am	272225	74	7400/7901	study- survey of socio econ doc cents in LA, DEVSIS LA prel ph	reg-gov CEPAL	
75-0009	Caribbean	4000	75	7500/7609	publication- education bibliography	reg-ac UWI/jm	
75-0022	Latin Am	141900	76	7600/8001	inf syst- CEPIS inf syst desgn, REPIDISCA I	reg-gov PAHO	
75-0024	Asia	44000	74	7400/7703	study- dev inf facilities in Asia	reg-gov? AIEDP	
75-0059	global	58000	75	7500/7707	inf service- development ref service	idrc	
75-0060	global	121000	75	7500/7707	inf service- health care bibliography I	idrc	
75-0084	SE Asia	564600	75	7500/7912	inf service- agri, AIBA II	reg-gov SEARCA	
75-0085	global	19700	75	7500/7808	publication- tritcale abstracts	IAR CIMMYT	
75-0089	Bolivia	37965	75	7500/7709	study- survey of Bolivian radiophonic schools	nat-ac U Catlica Boliviana	ERBOL
75-0100	Latin Am	9875	75	7500/7608	study- family planning and sex ed through radio	reg-ngo CIACOP	Dominican Assoc family Welfare
75-0101	Latin Am	534900	75	7500/7809	inf syst- population doc serv, DOCPAL I	reg-gov CELADE	
75-0105	global	409457	75	7500/7803	computer s/w- minicomputer development ISIS	idrc	
75-0121	global	80000	75	7500/7806	ISIS & MINISIS- ISIS outreach res person	idrc	
75-0126	Tanzania	105990	75	7500/7908	map & RS- LANSAT/Tanzania	nat-ac U Dar es Salaam	
75-0130	Egypt	77600	75	7500/8109	capacity building- Agris/Egypt, I	nat-gov	
75-0134	global	37900	75	7500/7809	inf syst- DEVSIS Canada	idrc	
76-0014	Uruguay	42834	75	7500/7910	study- cassette forums for rural dev	nat-ngo? IPRU	IAF
76-0019	Indonesia	13600	75	7500/7705	thesaurus- Bahasa version of Macrothesaurus	nat-ac U Indonesia	
76-0027	SE Asia	74485	76	7600/8009	computer syst- int serials data syst, ISDS-SEA I	nat-gov NL/Thai	IND, MAL, PHL, SIN, UNESCO
76-0028	global	218750	76	7600/8007	inf service- cassava inf cent, II	IAR CIAT	
76-0041	global	27100	75	7500/7709	study- POPINS feasibility	int-gov UNDP	ECWI; Ford F
76-0063	Bangladesh	144900	76	7600/8012	map & RS- LANSAT/Bangladesh	nat-gov	

76-0066	Bolivia	294480	76	7600/8112	capacity building- nat inf centre, SYFNID	nat-gov	U San Andres/Bolivia
76-0070	Mali	180950	76	7600/7910	map & RS- LANSAT/Mali	nat-gov	
76-0082	SE Asia	1675000	76	7600/8009	inf service- indus tech, Technonet II	idrc/asro	
76-0092	global	194500	78	7800/8104	thesaurus- Agris multilingual	idrc	CAB;FAO;USNAL;France
76-0093	global	293500	76	7600/8104	capacity building- agris trouble-shooters	idrc	FAO
76-0094	global	306500	76	7600/8203	inf centre- sorghum & millets, SMIC I	IAR ICRISAT	
76-0107	Asia	140600	76	7600/8102	inf service- geotech eng'g, AGE II	reg-ac AIT	
76-0125	global	53600	76	7600/7910	thesaurus- Agris corporate names	idrc	FAO
76-0129	Brazil	188350	78	7800/8201	study- peasant educat'n by cassette	nat-ngo FEPLAM	Brizil
76-0145	global	45700	76	7600/8105	inf centre- int ferroc't inf, IFIC I	reg-ac AIT	New Z, USAID
76-0146	global	232000	76	7600/7812	inf service- health care bibliography II	idrc	
76-0147	global	701000	76	7600/8012	inf service- int irrigation inf, IIIC II	nat-ngo IIIC	
76-0156	global	39150	76	7600/7904	publication- wastewater disposal:state-of-art rev	idrc	
76-0159	Asia	38500	77	7700/7907	inf service- NIDA/ADI dev inf seminar	nat-gov? NIDA/Thai	
76-0167	global	90000	76	7600/8106	inf service -int educ report'g, IERS II	int-gov UNESCO	CIDA, Ford F, ODA, SIDA, UNICEF, USAID
76-0178	global	42250	76	7600/8010	network- Agrinet union list of serials	int-gov FAO	
76-0181	Latin Am	42530	77	7700/8011	inf service- IICA rural youth doc	reg-gov IICA	
77-0012	Africa	26700	77	7700/8106	study- African gov documents	reg-gov CAFRAD/Morc	
77-0013	Latin Am	139394	77	7700/8105	inf centre- dev inf doc (l/w infoplan)	nat-ac CSUCA	
77-0014	Latin Am	142110	77	7700/8205	inf syst- LA educt doc syst CIDE, REDUC I	reg-ngo CIDE	
77-0015	global	32000	77	7700/8001	inf service- apiculture bibliography	int-ngo IBRA/GB	
77-0016	Nepal	168900	79	7900/8310	inf centre- Nepal nat agri doc, NADC I	nat-gov APROSC	
77-0025	W Africa	160000	77	7700/8108	inf service- Q&A serv, INADES I	reg-ngo INADES	
77-0045	W Africa	796000	77	7700/8403	publication- Famille et Dev, est of ASAFED	reg-ngo ASAFED	Action de Careme, Ford F, SIDA, Swiss Coop, UNFPA
77-0062	Latin Am	630000	77	7700/8209	computer syst- agrinter cent, Agris LA II	reg-gov IICA	
77-0100	W Africa	434000	77	7700/8501	network- Sahel inf network, RESADOC I	reg-gov Inst Sahel	FAO;UNESCO;USAID ; Mali
77-0104	Kenya	58650	77	7700/8210	study- computer h/w used in Kenya	nat-ac U Nairobi	
77-0105	Latin Am	234360	77	7700/8203	study- radiophonic schools	reg-ngo ALER	UNESCO, Sec Soc Comm
77-0112	SE Asia	358600	78	7800/8402	network- cooperation among nat libraries	nat-gov NL/S'pore	
77-0126	Pakistan	121000	78	7810/8010	ISIS & MINISIS- ISIS res centre Pakistan	nat-gov Pak Secretariat	
77-0127	global	202000	77	7700/8410	inf centre- coconut inf, CIC I	nat-gov CRB/SL	
77-0133	Togo	57720	77	7700/8007	map & RS- coastal zone cartog'y & dev	nat-ngo ATRS	

77-0148	Costa Rica	103100	77	7700/8111	ISIS & MINISIS- ISIS res cent Costa Rica	nat-ac ITCR	
77-0150	Argentina	54960	77	7700/7911	inf centre- DOCPAL particip'g cent	reg-ngo FUDAL	
77-0151	global	300000	77	7700/8103	ISIS & MINISIS- ISIS outreach & future system	idrc	
77-0152	global	271000	77	7700/8206	inf service- industrial ext, NRC/TIS	idrc	
77-0156	W Africa Sahel	205392	77	7700/8409	study- analytical inventory of S&T potentials in Sahel	reg-gov CILSS	USAID; CILSS
77-0161	Latin Am	333880	78	7800/8104	inf service- LA population doc syst DOCPAL II	reg-gov CELADE	
78-0010	Asia	155015	78	7800/8304	inf centre- sanitation, ENSIC I	reg-ac AIT	
78-0012	Africa	411600	78	7800/8304	inf syst- population inf doc, PIDSA	nat-ac U Ghana	
78-0061	Latin Am	280900	78	7800/8106	inf syst- plann'g inf ntwrk, INFOPLAN I	reg-gov CEPAL	
78-0062	SE Africa	230136	78	7800/8302	inf service- animal prod'n doc team, ILCA I	IAR ILCA	
78-0083	global	262146	82	8203/8612	publication- potable water & sanitation, Waterlines I	int-ngo ITPL/GB	
78-0094	W Africa	137500	78	7800/8112	ISIS & MINISIS- MINISIS Francophone Africa	idrc	
78-0098	Caribbean	146465	78	7800/8104	capacity building- nfp of CARISPLAN, I	reg-gov CEPAL	
78-0099	Asia & Pacif	25495	78	7800/8303	network?- directory lib'n & inf specialists	nat-gov KIST	FID, IFLA
78-0122	SE Asia	480480	78	7800/8503	computer syst- AIBA III	reg-gov SEARCA	
78-0126	Jamaica	440000	78	7800/8407	inf syst- nat inf ntwk & syst, NACOLADS I	nat-gov NACOLADS	
78-0129	global	11000	78	7800/8403	inf service- avian heamotozoa	nat-ac U New Foundland	
79-0029	global	177100	79	7900/8206	study- dev db: use in Canada	idrc	
79-0034	Latin Am	320937	79	7900/8304	capacity building- LA nat agrinter centers	nat-gov 5 nat gov	
79-0035	Haiti	35250	79	7900/8106	inf service- video communication	nat-ngo /France	
79-0080	Africa	550000	79	7900/8303	inf syst- DEVSIS Africa, PADIS I	reg-gov UN-ECA	3 int & reg
79-0081	Morocco	412150	79	7900/8306	ISIS & MINISIS- MINISIS Morocco	nat-gov	
79-0117	Latin Am	344380	79	7900/8410	network- sanitary eng'g env sci, master plan REPIDISCA II	reg-gov PAHO	
79-0118	Latin Am	96400	79	7900/8303	network- human settlem't inf, LATINAH	nat-ngo CENAC	5 int
79-0119	global	215700	79	7900/8401	inf service- grain legume inf cent IGLIC II	IAR IITA	
79-0141	global	248000	81	8106/8604	capacity building- int buffalo inf cent, IBIC I	nat-ac Kasetsart U	
79-0149	Bolivia	45000	79	7900/8206	map & RS- integrated survey of E Bolivia	nat-gov Ser Geol Bolivi	
79-0151	Asia	488196	79	7900/8404	inf service- technology, Technonet III	reg-ngo Technonet	
79-0152	global	34200	79	7900/8108	computer syst- dev inf, UN-DIESA I	idrc	
80-0019	global	99000	80	8000/8206	HRD- agrovoc: implementation in Agris	idrc	FAO
80-0029	global	445800	81	8101/8701	inf service- int irrigation inf, IIIC III	nat-ngo IIIC	Israel
80-0053	Jamaica	66000	81	8106/8604	capacity building- nat agrinter cent	nat-gov	
80-0054	Domini Rep	68600	81	8100/8502	capacity building- nat agrinter cent, CENADOA	nat-gov SEA	IICA
80-0063	Tunisia	49550	80	8000/8312	capacity building- nat agri doc, CNDA	nat-gov	
80-0085	global	175679	80	8000/8310	inf service- Q&A agroforestry, I	IAR ICRAF	

80-0086	Asia	20705	80	8000/8310	inf service- geotech eng'g, AGE III	reg-ac AIT	
80-0093	W Africa	357500	80	8000/8507	map & RS- HRD in remote sensing W Africa	reg-gov CRTO	
80-0095	global	34941	80	8000/8410	inf service- int ferroc't inf, IFIC II	reg-ac AIT	
80-0140	W Africa	208900	80	8000/8504	inf service- Q&A serv, INADES II	reg-ngo INADES	
80-0145	Caribbean	334720	81	8103/8604	inf service- Carib'n agri R&D inst lit	reg-ac CARDI	
80-0154	Latin Am	637570	80	8000/8507	network- decenterization, INFOPLAN II	reg-gov CEPAL	
80-0155	Caribbean	703207	80	8000/8504	inf service- expansion CARISPLAN II	reg-gov CEPAL	
80-0164	Latin Am	115300	80	8000/8207	inf syst- integr'n of DOCPAL & CEPAL, III?	reg-gov CELADE	
80-0175	SE Asia	210650	81	8100/8603	inf centre- fisheries inf ext materials, SAFIS	reg-gov SEAFDEC	
80-0176	global	52800	80	8000/8302	inf service-development inf, UN-DIESA II	idrc	UNDTCD
80-0190	SE Asia	61700	81	8100/8511	computer syst- serial control, ISDS-SEA II	reg-gov ISDS-SEA/Thai	
80-0193	global	40600	80	8000/8210	inf service- apiculture source materials	int-ngo IBRA/GB	
80-0206	Malawi	12000	80	8000/8302	study- Lake Malawi flood risks	nat-gov	
80-0217	Asia Malaysia	60000	80	8000/8605	inf centre- rattan, RIC I	nat-gov FRIM	
81-0020	global	486150	81	8112/8609	inf service- faba beans inf, FABIS I	IAR ICARDA	
81-0021	SE Asia	132000	83	8300/8708	inf syst- current agri res inf, Caris SE Asia	reg-gov SEARCA/AIBA	
81-0022	Egypt	159500	81	8100/8603	inf service- agris Egypt II	nat-gov EDICA	
81-0056	global	24000	81	8100/8408	publication- nat agri biblio & dist	int-gov FAO	
81-0080	Thailand	37400	81	8100/8412	inf syst- Thai nat agris cent, I	nat-ac Kasetsart U	
81-0086	Sudan	115500	81	8111/8506	capacity building- agri lit serv SUDALS	nat-gov ARC	
81-0087	Latin Am	314810	81	8100/8411	inf service- LA education doc, REDUC II	reg-ngo CIDE	
81-0090	global	308875	82	8202/8609	inf service- sorghums & millet SMIC II	IAR ICRISAT	
81-0092	Sri Lanka	175600	81	8112/8509	capacity building- nat Agris centre	nat-gov	
81-0095	global	349000	81	8100/8410	thesaurus- agrovoc microthesaurus	idrc	
81-0099	SE Africa	325000	81	8100/8603	map & RS- LANSAT photomapping	reg-gov RCSSM	
81-0102	Costa Rica	68622	81	8100/8503	capacity building- nat agrinter cent, CENIA	nat-gov	IICA
81-0107	Chile	68600	81	8100/8412	computer syst- nat agrinter cent, INIA	nat-gov INIA	IICA
81-0149	Asia	462480	81	8100/8605	inf centre- diarrhoeal disease, DISC I	int-ngo ICDDR/Bgd	
81-0157	Brazil	53030	81	8100/8501	capacity building- DOCPAL participat'g cent	idrc/laro	
81-0178	Guinea	246000	82	8210/8510	capacity building- DEVSIS/Guinea I	nat-gov	
81-0195	Africa	468410	82	8206/8606	network- support for nfp PADIS-DEVSIS II	reg-gov UN-ECA	
81-0202	global	161306	83	8302/8610	inf service- bananas & plant, BAPIC I?	reg-ngo UPEB/Panama	
81-0203	Latin Am	492696	81	8100/8704	computer syst- agrinter output service	reg-gov IICA	
81-0214	global	115000	81	8100/8601	thesaurus- macrothesaurus mgmt (ISU)	int-gov DIESA/USA	
81-0222	global	53900	81	8100/8409	computer s/w- PC based package for inf ntwrk, PC based ISIS	idrc	
81-1008	global	97000	82	8201/8603	inf service- lentil, LENS I	IAR ICARDA nat-ac U Saskatchewan/Can	

						idrc	
82-0005	Costa Rica	79000	82	8200/8302	study- inf syst design for export, SISEX I	int-ngo CETTEM	
82-0026	Africa	105507	82	8200/8508	inf centre- food & nutrition library	reg-gov OCCGE/BFaso	
82-0028	Columbia	196680	82	8200/8705	study- children's lit in Columbia	nat-ngo? PROCULTURA	
82-0029	Barbados	296400	82	8200/8509	inf centre- BB lib arch inf cent ntwk, BLAIN	nat-gov	
82-0030	Latin Am	105200	82	8200/8608	network- public admin inf, CLAD I	reg-gov CLAD	
82-0033	global	93814	82	8200/8312	computer s/w- multip'd budget'g, MULBUD I	IAR ICRAF	ANU
82-0037	China	72610	82	8206/8306	HRD- mgmt of inf centres	nat-gov ISTIC	
82-0072	Asia	98730	82	8200/8610	inf service- env sanitation, ENSIC II	reg-ac AIT	
82-0083	global	49385	82	8200/8501	publication- directory, honey-producing plants	int-ngo IBRA/GB	
82-0108	Jordan	166583	82	8212/8612	inf syst- nat agri inf syst	nat-ac U Jordan	
82-0109	SE Africa	373870	82	8211/8601	inf service- animal production, ILCA II	IAR ILCA	
82-0110	SE Africa	390060	82	8210/8610	capacity building- res results dissemination at ICRAF, ICIPE & KREMU (sci editors)	idrc	
82-0119	Asia & Pacif	75300	84	8404/8812	publication- dev planning newsletter	reg-gov ESCAP	
82-0152	global	261500	82	8200/8603	inf service- agroforestry II	IAR ICRAF	
82-0156	Brazil	326950	82	8200/8707	computer s/w- s/w for Brazilian made PCs	nat-gov	
82-0158	Oceania	372000	82	8200/8704	inf centre- reg & nat PIC, I	reg-ac USP	CIDA, EEC, JICA
82-0165	Latin Am	188130	82	8200/8612	inf service- S Am camelids inf serv	nat-ac IVITA; INFOL	
82-0199	Pakistan	242924	87	8702/9106	capacity building- nat agris cent,	nat-gov PARC	
82-0207	Bangladesh	192600	84	8408/8808	capacity building- nat agri lib & doc cent, NALDOC	nat-gov	
82-0210	global	69140	82	8200/8506	computer s/w- expansion, MULBUD II	IAR ICRAF	ANU
82-0220	W Africa	81000	82	8200/8502	network- Sahelian inf ntwrk, RESADOC intermediate ph	reg-gov Inst Sahel	Germany*; France*; USAID*
82-0222	W SE Africa	50000	83	8300/8504	publication- Famille et Dev, ASAFED final ph	reg-ngo ASAFED	CIDA, Ford F, SIDA, Action de Careme
82-0227	global	784345	83	8312/8712	inf service- consolidation & enhancement, 3 siac at CIAT	IAR CIAT	
82-0234	Domini Rep	55685	83	8304/8603	inf centre- nat DOCPAL cent, DOCPALITO	nat-ngo PROFAMILIA	
82-0248	global	85500	82	8200/8704	computer syst- avian haematozoa, II	nat-ac U New Foundland	
82-0249	global	93000	83	8310/8805	inf service- ICARDA Arabic dimension	IAR ICARDA	
82-0250	Argentina	48070	83	8300/8501	inf service- agri doc delivery	nat-ac U Buenos Aires	
82-0254	Nepal	52950	83	8300/8509	capacity building- lib bldg expansion	nat-gov APROSC	
82-0260	Nepal	86300	83	8300/8708	inf service- Nepal agric, NADC II	nat-gov APROSC	
82-0263	Guatemala	95000	82	8200/8702	capacity building- nat agrintre centre	nat-ac U San Carlos	
82-0265	global	47900	82	8200/8608	publication- handbook marine sci & tech inf resources, MASTIR	int-gov IOC	
83-0034	global	205700	83	8311/8707	inf syst- date & palm, NENADATES	reg-Proj NENADATES	

83-0039	Ethiopia	167080	83	8300/8607	map & RS- atlas of Ethopia, I	nat-gov	
83-0047	Latin Am	73985	83	8300/8606	capacity building- RIALIDE ntwk streng'g, I	reg-ngo ALIDE	
83-0048	Asia	97760	83	8300/8511	inf service- industrial ext'n manual	reg-ngo Technonet	
83-0075	Egypt	67810	83	8300/8611	inf syst- nat agri res inf syst, Caris/Egypt	nat-gov EDICA	
83-0078	Senegal	22730	83	8300/8702	inf service- agris Senegal I	nat-gov	
83-0082	Grenada	52900	83	8309/8705	capacity building- CARISPLAN/Grenada	nat-gov	
83-0083	St Vincent & Grenadines	81430	83	8311/8801	capacity building- CARISPLAN/St Vincent	nat-gov	
83-0118	global	32600	83	8300/8503	publication- translation of apiculture lit	int-ngo IBRA/GB	
83-0134	Asia	427500	83	8300/9104	inf centre- dev policy modelling	nat-ngo SRI/India	
83-0148	Thailand	376900	84	8404/8704	map & RS- remote sensing mangroves	nat-gov NRCT/Thai	
83-0150	Cape Verde	148500	84	8401/8801	inf syst- DEVSIS/Cape Verde	nat-gov	
83-0151	Caribbean	284000	83	8300/8701	inf syst- market inf syst, pilot proj ACT I	reg-ngo ACT	
83-0152	Latin Am	538900	83	8300/8701	capacity building- npf, REPIDISCA III	reg-gov PAHO	UNESCO
83-0158	Columbia	332470	83	8300/8703	inf syst- nat agri inf	nat-ngo FMOP	
83-0165	Asia	106800	84	8403/8904	HRD- training materials for plant efficiency	nat-gov HKPC/HK	
83-0166	global	78000	83	8311/8708	computer comm- CGIAR data transfer network	IAR CGIAR	
83-0167	global	58300	83	8310/8407	inf syst- IDRIS pilot proj	idrc	
83-0232	Latin Am	401000	83	8300/8803	inf service- educ doc, REDUC III	reg-ngo CIDE	
83-0238	global	367520	84	8405/8804	inf service- grain legume, IGLIC III	IAR IITA	
83-0239	Jamaica	323510	83	8300/8803	inf service- nat inf ntwk syst, NACOLADS II	nat-gov NACOLADS	
83-0240	SE Asia	408210	83	8300/8803	inf syst- SE Asia fisheries inf, SEAFIS	reg-gov SEAFDEC	
83-0241	SE Asia	388000	84	8404/8904	inf syst- blackish aquacult inf, BRAIS	reg-gov SEAFDEC	
83-0242	global SE Asia	230145	83	8300/8703	inf service- select fisheries inf serv, SFIS I	IAR ICLARM	
83-0243	SE Asia	500000	83	8300/8803	inf service- Tropmed museum & ref cent: mosquito-borne diseases, TROPMED I	reg-gov SEAMEO/Tropmed	
83-0254	global	72477	83	8300/8801	inf service- biblio serv wheat & small grains	IAR CIMMYT	
83-0258	Mauritania	94930	83	8300/8705	inf centre- agri doc, SONADER I	nat-gov SONADER	
83-0297	Costa Rica	34200	83	8300/8506	inf syst- export promotion SISEX II	int-ngo CETTEM	Costrica gov & priv secto
83-0299	global	453730	83	8300/8805	inf service- tropical veg inf serv, TVIS	IAR AVRDC	
83-0308	Philippines	238730	84	8408/8809	inf centre- Philippines root crops inf, PRIS I	nat-ac ViSCA	
83-0313	Botswana	194000	84	8406/8711	inf syst- DEVSIS/Botswana	nat-ac U Botswana	PADIS
83-0314	SE Africa	182000	84	8407/8806	capacity building- nat archive repatriation	nat-gov Nat Arch Zimba	
83-0316	W Africa	680779	84	8404/8804	network- Sahel inf network RESADOC II	reg-gov Inst Sahel	Germany;France;UND P; USAID
83-0320	global	388655	84	8406/8706	inf service- wheat & small grains	IAR CIMMYT	

84-0053	PNG	301740	84	8408/8808	network- PNG nat libraries	nat-ac UPNG	
84-0057	Colombia	200000	84	8408/8608	network- nat health inf Columbia, I	nat-ngo FEPAFEM	Colombia; COLLIENCIAS*
84-0063	Latin Am	337000	84	8409/8609	capacity building- npf of LA trade inf ntwk, RELIC	int-gov ITC/UNCTAD/GATT	Netherland
84-0067	Latin Am	140000	84	8408/8708	inf syst- water supply & sanitation res	reg-gov PAHO	
84-0073	Latin Am	392600	84	8407/8607	inf syst- LA health inf ntwk, BIREME	reg-gov PAHO	
84-0097	global	92880	84	8411/8711	inf centre- Arab reg reclam't'n & settle'm't inf serv, ARRSIS	reg-gov? Int. C Rural Dev./Egypt	
84-0142	Caribbean	674628	84	8412/8903	inf service- tech consultancy serv ntwrk, CTCS	reg-gov CDB/BB	
84-0146	Indonesia	173020	84	8411/8711	capacity building- Indo'n fish inf syst, INFIS I	nat-gov DGF	
84-0147	Asia	237950	84	8411/8711	inf service- Lib & Reg Doc Centre, LRDC/AIT	reg-ac AIT	USAID, Austra, CIDA, France
84-0153	Thailand	45590	84	8411/8611	inf service- agric inf outreach NE Thai	nat-ac Khon Kaen U	
84-0158	Togo	183180	84	8412/8612	capacity building- DEVSIS/Togo, I	nat-gov	
84-0160	Brazil	135365	85	8502/8702	inf syst- INFOPLAN/Brazil, Prel ph	nat-gov IPEA	ISICT, IBGE
84-0166	Thailand	27965	85	8501/8801	publication- Medical Lab Newsletter	nat-ac Chiang Mai U	
84-0182	global	63000	84	8411/8511	CS-DRMS- s/w development & testing	int-gov Comm Sec	
84-0183	Thailand	49195	84	8412/8612	computer syst- Thai nat agris cent, II	nat-ac Kasetsart U	
84-0194	Latin Am	25435	85	8502/8602	inf service- M/F exchange, DOCPAL	reg-gov CEPAL	
84-0195	Peru	80215	85	8501/8701	network- population, DOCPAL/Peru	nat-gov CNP	
84-0196	Mexico	51655	85	8501/8607	inf centre- nat inf cent population & women, DOCPAL/Mexico	nat-gov CONAPO	
84-0197	Brazil	96625	85	8505/8705	network- dev of DOCPAL Brazil	nat-gov SEADE	
84-0207	Caribbean	538520	85	8502/8802	computer syst- Caribbean inf ntwrk, CDC CARISPLAN III?	reg-gov CEPAL	WIPO
84-0217	Caribbean	380655	85	8502/8802	inf syst- agri inf syst, CAGRIS	reg-ac UWI/TT	
84-0229	Latin Am	215115	85	8502/8712	computer s/w- PC based syst for small area data retrieval, REDATAM I	reg-gov CEPAL	
84-0232	Africa	172975	85	8504/8804	inf centre- doc & inf for post-harvest activities, CDIAP	nat-gov CIRT/Cte d'I	
84-0233	Africa	295500	85	8502/8903	study- feasibility of reg network on admin inf, ANAI	reg-gov CAFRAD/Morc	
84-0234	Latin Am	127200	85	8502/8702	computer syst- inf serv on books for LA & C	reg-ngo CERLALC/CL	
84-0263	Indonesia	119340	85	8503/8912	computer syst- nat sci doc cent, PDIN	nat-gov PDIN	
84-0268	global	62460	85	8504/8804	inf service- coconut, CIC II	nat-gov CRB/SL	
84-0287	China	88200	85	8506/8806	computer syst- Chinese S&T periodicals	nat-gov ISTIC	
84-0293	Asia	352900	85	8505/8805	network- mangrove inf, REMIN-REMIC	nat-gov DNRE/Phil	
84-0298	Caribbean	183800	85	8505/8909	computer syst- women in the Caribbean data	reg-ac UWI/BB	

84-0304	Sri Lanka	83300	85	8504/8704	CS-DRMS- Sri Lanka I	nat-gov	Comm Sec
84-0319	Caribbean	78800	85	8504/8604	study- Creole discourse & soc dev, prel study	reg-gov CEPAL	
84-0322	Peru	59800	86	8610/8910	network- water & sanitation, REPIDISCA/Peru	nat-gov SENAPA	
84-0323	global	95153	85	8507/8712	thesaurus- interwater thesaurus	int-ngo IRC/NLD	
84-0324	Cameroon	137840	85	8510/8807	HRD- means of inf for rural dev, INADES I	reg-ngo INADES/Cm	
84-0346	Sudan	38500	85	85-7/8607	study- famine prediction syst	nat-ac London SHTM	
84-1002	global	216500	84	8408/8611	computer syst- data process'g, CIMMYT II	IAR CIMMYT	
84-1009	global	94600	84	8400/8608	thesaurus- public admin	nat-ngo? Pub Admin Encyclopedia, Quebec	Canada, Nat Sch Publ Admin
84-1022	China	365000	84	8412/8806	capacity building- remote sensing res & training	idrc nat-gov SSTC nat-ac U Waterloo/Can	
84-1024	global	200000	84	8411/8711	publication- distribut'n of Can J of Res	nat-ngo CODE/Can	
84-1046	Indonesia	62850	85	8504/8610	study- M/F storage experiment	nat-gov PDIN	
84-1049	Nigeria	328530	85	8507/8807	map & RS- resource mapping Sokoto Rima basin, I	idrc nat-ac U Waterloo/Can	
85-0025	SE Africa	263746	85	8506/8902	inf syst- SACCAR inf syst design, prel ph	reg-gov SACCAR	
85-0032	Asia	180050	86	8609/8801	HRD- training materials for rural roads constru	reg-gov ESCAP	
85-0051	Nepal	58905	85	8511/8711	thesaurus- glossary of plants and animals	nat-gov APROSC	
85-0060	Brazil	295659	85	8508/9002	inf centre- socioeconomic doc cent in NE Brzl	nat-gov	
85-0068	Burma	58940	85	8511/8711	capacity building- nat health care inf syst	nat-gov DMR	
85-0071	SE Africa	22147	85	8506/8706	HRD- nat archives	idrc/earo	
85-0082	Latin Am	95425	85	8507/8701	computer comm- ntwk of NGOs in 5 countries	reg-ngo ILET/Chile	
85-0085	Senegal	85500	85	8511/8711	capacity building- public health inf doc, I	nat-gov	
85-0087	Africa	79200	86	8602/8802	capacity building- population, lib of CDC	nat-gov CDC/Egypt	
85-0098	Africa	342278	86	8601/8901	computer syst- OAPI & patent inf syst	reg-gov OAPI	
85-0111	SE Asia	313270	85	8512/8812	inf centre- weeds, SEAWIC I	reg-gov BIOTROP	
85-0114	Guinea	249250	85	8512/8906	inf centre- DEVSIS/ Guinea, II	nat-gov DRST	
85-0115	Latin Am	200400	85	8512/8712	capacity building- public admin, CLAD doc cent & nfp, II	reg-gov CLAD	
85-0116	Cuba	173000	85	8512/9006	computer syst- decentralized PC based nat inf syst, BNCT/IDICT	nat-gov IDICT	
85-0119	S Asia	348482	85	8512/8910	network- dev inf ntwk S Asia, DEVINSA I	nat-ac Marga Inst	
85-0120	SE Africa	201395	85	8512/8712	inf service- agroforestry, ICRAF III?	IAR ICRAF	
85-0125	global	382915	85	8511/8811	inf centre- potato inf serv unit at CIP, POISE	IAR CIP	
85-0147	global	137500	85	8512/8812	computer comm- ntwk of brucellosis scientists	int-ac UNU/Tokyo	
85-0173	Senegal	59560	86	8607/8804	capacity building- reorg doc matiere peche, REDMAPS I	nat-gov	

85-0175	Asia & Pacif	125285	86	8604/8904	inf service- energy, INNERTAP I	nat-gov PNOG/Phl	UNESCO
85-0196	Nicaragua	140690	86	8602/8808	capacity building- agric inf network Nicaragua	nat-gov	
85-0197	Asia	186670	86	8603/8806	inf service- diarrhoeal, DISC II	int-ngo ICDDR/Bgd	
85-0202	Benin	264000	86	8603/9209	computer syst- DEVSIS/Binen	nat-gov	UNDP*
85-0205	Latin Am	265919	86	8605/8905	inf service- INFOPLAN III	reg-gov CEPAL/ ECLAC	
85-0206	Caribbean	362410	86	8602/8902	inf service- market data, Market Inf Sys II	reg-ngo ACT	
85-0226	Caribbean	87530	86	8601/8711	computer syst- CARICOM trade inf, pilot ph	reg-gov CARICOM	ITC
85-0228	Oceania	278000	86	8605/8904	inf service- Pacific inf cent, PIC II	reg-ac USP	
85-0233	China	393995	86	8605/9005	inf service- Agri inf services	nat-gov CAAS	
85-0239	Asia & Pacif	164148	86	8606/8906	inf centre- agri waste mgmt	nat-ac UPM	
85-0240	Burkina Fas	95630	86	8605/8805	capacity building- nat agric inf syst, I	nat-gov	
85-0241	global	125000	86	8604/8804	computer comm- INTERDOC network	int-ngo IDOC/Italy	NORAD, NOVIB
85-0242	Asia	123000	86	8604/8904	computer syst- curricula & comp-aided training courses	IAR IRRI	
85-0243	Syria	199916	86	8604/8804	inf centre- nat cent agric inf doc, NCAID I	nat-gov	
85-0245	Africa	38000	86	8602/8605	HRD- doc & inf on standard, ARSO training	reg-gov ARSO	AFN/France; Kenya BS; SC Can
85-0246	Thailand	70000	86	8602/8802	study- transborder data flow	nat-ac King Mongkut's U	
85-0284	Cameroon	102153	86	8607/8807	inf service- publ health	nat-gov	
85-0285	Africa Cameroon	96000	86	8603/8803	capacity building- POPIN-Africa, IFORD I	reg-gov UN-ECA	
85-0290	Sri Lanka	102100	86	8606/9106	inf centre- poison inf cent at Colombo G H	nat-gov	
85-0297	Argentina	87575	88	8801/9003	capacity building- REPIDISCA/Argentina	nat-gov INCYTH	
85-0298	global	49015	86	8603/8803	inf service- population, promotion of ICOMP inf activities	int-gov ICOMP	
85-0301	global	27079	86	8605/9004	publication- eng'gers env'tal inf guide	int-ngo FMOI/ Paris	PNUE
85-0319	global	96200	86	8605/8805	CS-DRMS- product'n of training materials	int-gov CFTC/GB	
85-0332	Asia	97145	86	8605/8905	inf service- rattan, RIC II	nat-gov FRIM/Malaysia	
85-0333	Latin Am	98000	86	8605/8805	inf service- financial, RIALIDE II	reg-ngo ALIDE/Peru	
85-0345	Trinidad	49800	86	8603/8703	computer syst- land registry inf syst	idrc	
85-1003	Haiti	130000	85	8511/8809	HRD- doc tech'n	idrc, nat-ac C L-G/Can	
85-1044	Thailand	199820	87	8701/8902	inf centre- nat occup health & safety inf cent, NICE I	nat-gov nat-gov CCOHS/Can idrc	
85-1052	Senegal	74800	86	8603/8707	HRD- nat archives restoration & conserv	idrc	
86-0006	Senegal	199794	86	8609/9003	inf service- Agris Senegal II	nat-gov	
86-0015	Domini Rep	159800	86	8607/8907	capacity building- nat inf syst & doc cent	nat-gov	

86-0017	Africa	357842	86	8608/8808	capacity building- technological inf, CRAT	reg-gov CRAT	
86-0023	Latin Am	56633	86	8610/8810	HRD- post grad program in inf studies	nat-ac U Simon Bolivar	UNDP, UNESCO, IABNSB
86-0033	Africa	452735	86	8607/8807	capacity building- CODESRIA IV	reg-ngo CODESRIA	SAREC, Ford F
86-0034	SE Africa	382094	86	8607/8907	inf service- animal product'n, ILCA III	IAR ILCA	
86-0047	SE Africa	51430	86	8608/8704	inf service- African root crops	IAR CIAT	IITA
86-0048	W Africa Africa	55455	86	8608/8902	publication- Famille et Dev, ASAFED III	reg-ngo ASAFED	
86-0052	Sri Lanka	132070	86	8612/9001	inf centre- marine resources inf, MAARIS	nat-gov NARA	
86-0056	Tanzania	8310	86	8610/8810	inf service- manual for investors	nat-ngo TISCO	
86-0057	Arab countr Middle East	303270	87	8702/9008	computer syst- Arab db for arid plants, ADAP	reg-gov ACSAD	
86-0059	global	47000	86	8607/8707	study- CD ROM evaluation	idrc	
86-0060	global	95000	86	8607/8711	publication- CG publ'n perservat'n on CD ROM	int-gov? IBRD	
86-0066	global	210000	86	8611/8911	inf service- semi-arid trop'l crops, SATCRIS I	IAR ICRISAT	
86-0069	India	25250	86	8611/8711	publication- manual for PC select'n	nat-ngo CENDIT	
86-0078	W Africa Sahel	149450	86	8612/9001	computer syst- Sahel renewable energy, SIERS	reg-gov CRES	
86-0079	global	85695	86	8612/8706	study- survey of SATIS inf syst users, f by	int-ngo SATIS	
86-0080	Caribbean	447450	87	8701/9001	inf syst- Caribbean energy inf, CEIS	nat-gov SRC/jm	UNESCO*; CommSC*
86-0087	Guinea-Bissa	192000	87	8703/8903	inf centre- res & planning, I	nat-gov INEP nat-gov /portugal idrc	
86-0091	global	268500	86	8611/9001	inf service- faba beans inf, FABIS II	IAR ICARDA	
86-0094	Caribbean	520000	86	8612/9202	network- OECS infonet	reg-gov OECS	
86-0106	Asia	109000	86	8612/8812	inf service- water & sanitat'n, Approtech I	reg-ngo Approtech Asia	
86-0108	Sri Lanka	142550	87	8702/9004	inf centre- water suppl & sanit'n, WASSDOC	nat-gov NWSDB	
86-0109	Africa	137350	86	8611/8811	capacity building- water & sanitation inf syst, CIEH I	reg-gov CIEH	
86-0120	Malaysia	113970	87	8704/9112	HRD- consumer issues training materials	nat-ngo CAP/Penang	
86-0140	India	56700	87	8703/9003	inf service- women's studies inf	nat-ngo ISST	
86-0142	Costa Rica	124421	86	8612/9003	inf service- women in dev, I	nat-ngo Fund'n Accin Ya	
86-0150	Philippines	283000	87	8703/9003	network- health research dev inf, HERDIN	nat-gov PCHRD	
86-0154	Tunisia	71500	87	8701/8807	computer comm- Afrimail	nat-gov CNI	
86-0161	Botswana	209480	87	8702/9002	capacity building- industrial, BTIS	nat-ngo? BTC	
86-0162	Laos	98450	87	8704/8904	capacity building- enhancing users serv at CNDIST I	nat-gov	
86-0163	Madagascar	217835	87	8705/9005	capacity building- agric doc, FOFIFA	nat-gov CENRADERU	
86-0165	Guinea	90645	87	8704/9004	capacity building- reviving agric doc cent	nat-gov	
86-0168	Africa	296000	87	8704/8904	capacity building- African standards doc ntwrk,	reg-gov ARSO	

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86-0171	SE Asia	112755	87	8704/8904	study- build'g legislation handbook	reg-ac AIT	
86-0175	Africa	340000	87	8703/8903	HRD- nfp of PADIS-DEVSIS, PADIS III	reg-gov UN-ECA	
86-0182	Egypt	340000	87	8702/9103	study- labor inf syst on PC	nat-gov CAPMAS	
86-0196	Philippines	190000	87	8704/8804	computer syst- population data archive PC	nat-ngo Demographic Res & Dev Foundat'n	
86-0217	Caribbean E	123320	87	8705/9005	CS-DRMS- E Caribbean I	reg-gov ECCB/St Christ	CFTC
86-0221	Peru	87200	87	8704/8904	capacity building- publ admin inf	nat-gov INAP	
86-0229	Colombia	65350	87	8707/8807	computer syst- GIS for coastal mgmt	nat-gov CIOH	
86-0237	Africa	221000	87	8706/9106	network- panafrican rural doc & inf ntwk REPIDOR	reg-ngo Inst PanAf Dev, Cameroun	
86-0238	Asia	36530	87	8703/8803	study- aquatic science literature survey	reg-ngo ASF	
86-0242	Latin Am	267456	87	8706/9005	computer comm- computer ntwking NGOs, RELIC/ILET II (Ph I-85-0082)	reg-ngo ILET/Chile	
86-0245	Egypt	192720	88	8801/9212	capacity building- poison control centre Cairo	nat-ac Ain Shams U	
86-0254	W Africa Sahel	90000	87	8703/8903	capacity building- RESADOC's Mali centre	nat-gov	
86-0259	Bolivia	332100	87	8705/9012	capacity building- population res prog	nat-gov CONAPO	
86-0321	Guatemala	49415	88	8806/9007	network- REPIDISCA/Guatemala	nat-ac U San Carlos	
86-1012	Domini Rep	86365	86	8607/8705	map & RS- land use remote sensing	idrc nat-ac U Sherbrooke/Can	
86-1017	global	385000	86	8612/9001	inf service- lentil, LENS II	IAR ICARDA nat-ac U Saskatch'n/Can	
87-0009	global	124160	87	8705/9011	inf service- buffaloes, IBIC II	nat-ac Kasetsart U	
87-0010	Asia & Pacif	303000	87	8707/9007	computer syst- comm for dev: Asia/Pa inf ntwk	reg-ngo AMIC	
87-0012	W Africa C-Africa	248850	87	8707/9009	capacity building- inf serv of central African chambers of commerce	reg-ngo FCCAC/Congo	
87-0034	Philippines	406700	87	8708/9109	inf centre- seaweeds,	nat-ac UP	
87-0042	Ethiopia	91510	87	8708/8808	map & RS- atlas of Ethiopia, II	nat-gov	
87-0047	Nicaragua	43945	87	8709/8909	capacity building- sanitary, REPIDISCA	reg-gov PAHO	
87-0049	Uruguay	59845	87	8708/8908	capacity building- inf serv on urbanizat'n	nat-ngo CIESU	
87-0052	Mauritania	93715	87	8707/8908	capacity building- support & mgmt: agri doc, SONADER II	nat-gov SONADER	
87-0055	Asia	78686	87	8710/8910	computer comm- experimentation among ngos	reg-ngo AMRC/HK	NOVIB
87-0058	Chile	63682	87	8708/9004	capacity building- rural & urban dev, CETAL I	nat-ngo CETAL	
87-0059	W Africa Sahel	90167	87	8707/8801	HRD- mgmt of inf syst	reg-gov Inst Sahel	UNESCO*
87-0081	global	95000	87	8711/9009	Publication- Waterlines II	int-ngo ITPL/GB	
87-0083	Thailand	129000	88	8802/9102	capacity building- college lib & extension	nat-gov	

87-0084	Malaysia	1129040	88	8803/9105	inf centre- water pump tech, III	nat-ac U Malaysia	Malaysia*; CIDA*
87-0089	Latin Am	310000	87	8712/9010	network- expans'n of publ admin inf, CLAD III	reg-gov CLAD/VEN	
87-0090	Sudan	91700	87	8711/9301	computer syst- nat inf syst, NDC/NRC	nat-gov NCR	Ford F*
87-0093	Asia	198600	88	8801/9001	inf centre- vocational train'g doc centers in 5 countries, APSDIN	reg-gov APSDEP/ILO	
87-0094	W Africa	203500	88	8801/9301	capacity building- African inf ntwk on skill dev, AINSO	reg-gov CIADFOR	
87-0095	Trinidad	229625	88	8809/9109	inf syst- fisheries mgmt inf, FIMIS	nat-gov	
87-0096	Indonesia	306225	88	8802/9012	capacity building- water & sanitation inf ntwk	nat-gov	
87-0097	W Africa	282225	87	8711/9303	capacity building- African doc & inf syst for endemic diseases, ADISMED I	reg-gov OCCGE/BF	
87-0098	Chad	175800	87	8712/9101	inf syst- nat doc cent public health, CNDSP I	nat-gov	
87-0101	Arab countr	90500	87	8711/8905	study- preparation for reg inf network for Arab women Prelim ph	nat-ac Am U Cairo	
87-0102	Benin	80000	87	8712/8912	study- nat languages of Benin	nat-gov CENALA	
87-0106	China	112600	87	8711/8911	ISIS & MINISIS- MINISIS res cent China I	nat-gov STIC	
87-0107	W Africa	228020	87	8712/9106	inf syst- study ntwrk of agri product syst, SNPSWA	reg-gov SAFGRAD	
87-0108	Arab countr global	252000	87	8711/8911	inf centre- environmental health, CEHANET I	reg-gov CEHA	
87-0116	Arab countr	166415	87	8712/9012	inf centre- Arab inf syst on geol & mining	reg-gov OARM	
87-0117	Sri Lanka	176715	88	8805/9309	inf service- patent	nat-gov	
87-0127	China	154300	87	8712/9012	inf centre- bamboo inf cent in CAF	nat-gov CAF	
87-0146	global	510205	87	8710/9010	inf service- banana research Prel ph	IAR INIBAP	
87-0157	Mexico	41789	87	8711/8905	study- nat db/ db ntwk utilization	reg-ngo ILET	
87-0161	India	1855000	88	8803/9303	capacity building- BAIF institutional support	nat-ngo	CIDA*
87-0167	Chile	82625	88	8801/9009	map & RS- RS for artisanal fishing I	nat-ac U Cat Valparaiso	
87-0184	global	147600	88	8803/9003	inf service- selective fisheries inf serv, SFIS II	IAR ICLARM	
87-0189	Arab countr	220000	88	8804/9204	ISIS & MINISIS- MINISIS res cent, ALDOC I	reg-gov ALDOC	
87-0193	Algeria	95000	88	8807/9001	inf service- nat econ & commerc	nat-gov CNIDE	CIDA*
87-0194	global	268900	88	8804/9104	thesaurus- classification syst for SATIS inf (f-up of 86-0079)	int-ngo SATIS	
87-0195	Chile	119680	88	8810/9102	inf syst- in-shore fisheries res mgmt	nat-gov	
87-0197	Asia	189200	88	8804/9104	network- mycorrhiza	nat-ngo TERI/India	
87-0203	global	93300	88	8802/8908	thesaurus- refugee	int-gov UNHCR	
87-0207	SE Asia	375000	88	8804/9207	inf service- reg research review & advisory prog in education, II	reg-ngo? SEARRAG	
87-0214	Latin Am	107350	88	8804/9205	network- CLACSO reg socia sci inf ntwk	reg-ngo CLACSO	
87-0217	Costa Rica	88600	88	8803/9003	inf syst- S&T mgmt & policy, SINECYT	nat-gov CONICIT	

87-0228	Lesotho	149000	88	8812/9012	study- packet radio experimentation, Lesotho	nat-gov	
87-0247	Oceania	243500	88	8804/9204	HRD- library training	reg-ac USP	
87-0248	Latin Am	224689	88	8804/9107	computer syst- REDATAM (CELADE) II	reg-gov CEPAL	
87-0253	Jordan	420000	88	8804/9004	capacity building- nat inf syst Jordan, I	nat-gov RSS	
87-0256	global	397960	88	8807/9107	network- decentralization of int dev inf ntwk on res in progress, IDIN I	idrc int-ngo ADIPA; CLACSO; EADI; AICARDES; CODESRIA	
87-0278	Nepal	51000	88	8804/9004	HRD- lib'ns and lib tech'ns	nat-ac Tribhuvan U	VSO
87-0282	Latin Am	103021	88	8805/9105	capacity building- LA credit union inf syst	reg-ngo FECOLAC/Pana	
87-0303	Maldives	31400	88	8806/9006	capacity building- DEVINSA/Maldives	nat-gov	
87-0317	Philippines	60000	88	8806/8906	computer s/w- econknowmics: PC based expert syst for econo planning & policy-making	nat-ngo Soc Weather Stat'n	
87-0339	Latin Am	94180	88	8805/9005	ISIS & MINISIS- MINISIS res cent Latin Am	idrc nat-ac Colegio MNSR reg-ngo CIDE	
87-1012	Caribbean	383955	87	8710/9010	inf syst- patents: technological inf	reg-gov CEPAL nat-gov CCAC/Can	WIPO
87-1019	global	466722	87	8712/9308	computer syst- poisons inf package, I	int-gov WHO nat-gov CCOHS; CTQ	
87-1023	Morocco	135355	87	8712/8912	map & RS- remote sensing contribution to soil mapping, SIGMA I	nat-ac I AV H II nat-ac U Sherbrooke	
87-1037	Mali	145303	88	8803/9003	map & RS- remote sensing for rural planning	idrc nat-ac Laval U/Can nat-gov	
87-1049	Nepal	238600	88	8812/9107	computer syst- GIS for soil fertility & erosion	nat-gov nat-ac UBC/Can	
88-0009	Bangladesh	25248	88	8806/8906	publication- translation of technonet man'l	reg-ngo Technonet	
88-0010	SE Asia	186350	88	8807/9205	inf service- tropmed ref cent, TROPMED II	reg-gov SEAMEO/Tropmed	
88-0011	Congo	103279	88	8810/9110	network- nat agric inf, REDICA	nat-gov	
88-0014	SE Africa	1365000	89	8906/9406	HRD- reg school for inf studies, SISA	nat-ac Addis Ababa U	UNESCO*
88-0015	W Africa	395000	88	8807/9107	network- Sahel inf network, RESADOC III	reg-gov Inst Sahel	CIDA*
88-0032	India	168700	88	8809/9109	inf service- consumer inf resource centre	nat-ngo CERC/ahmesfabad	
88-0034	Tanzania	104560	88	8808/9012	computer syst- db design for agri co-ops, I	nat-ac Co-op College	
88-0035	Kenya	76730	88	8808/8908	study- industrial sect & inf syst, I	nat-gov KIDRI	
88-0039	China	223600	88	8805/9105	inf service- tea, rural tea farmers	nat-gov	
88-0047	Cote d'Ivoire	100095	88	8810/9110	capacity building- fisheries, CRO library	nat-gov CRO	
88-0050	Caribbean	33500	88	8807/8906	computer syst- WI legislation indexing	reg-ac UWI/BB	
88-0069	Senegal	97000	89	8901/9107	inf service- public health, II	nat-gov	

88-0070	Uganda	74000	91	9101/9107	HRD- record management	nat-gov	
88-0083	Egypt	168000	88	8811/9312	inf centre- schistosomiasis inf	nat-ac TBRI	
88-0087	Africa	125000	88	8812/9009	inf service- POPIN-Afrique, IFORD II	reg-gov UN-ECA	
88-0091	Latin Am	156700	89	8902/9102	computer syst- inf syst on childern	reg-gov Inter-Am chldn Ins	CNN
88-0093	China	234400	88	8811/9111	computer syst- GIS for Dongting Lake mgmt	nat-gov NRCC	
88-0127	Mali	110100	88	8812/9012	capacity building- dev industrial inf serv, I	nat-gov	
88-0132	W Africa	64000	88	8809/8906	HRD- reprography & eq maintenance	idrc	
88-0140	Cameroon	248350	88	8812/9109	inf service- means of inf for rural dev, INADES II	reg-ngo INADES/Cm	
88-0160	Peru	240000	89	8903/9005	computer syst- publ enterprise evalut'n by expert syst	nat-gov CONADE int-ngo ICPE idrc	
88-0173	SE Africa	200000	89	8905/9112	capacity building- agri R&D planning, IGADD	reg-gov IGADD	
88-0175	global	29710	89	8901/9101	inf syst- standard formats for human rights events records	int-ngo Huridocs int	Netherlands*
88-0187	Syria	222000	89	8904/9104	computer comm- ntwking exp & inf syst dev	nat-gov SSRC	
88-0192	Jamaica	244000	89	8901/9208	capacity building- ISER/CGS inf doc syst, I	reg-ac UWI	
88-0197	SE Africa	50465	89	8906/9106	study- inf provis'n for rural dev, factors affecting	nat-ac U Botswana	
88-0199	Indonesia	353900	89	8903/9203	inf service- INFIS II	nat-gov DGF	
88-0200	Africa	872040	89	8905/9309	study- women & natural reources mgmt ntwrk	int-ngo ELC	
88-0226	global	73400	89	8902/9002	study- ISI statistical educ video series: feasibility	int-ngo ISI/NLD	
88-0235	Senegal	180980	89	8904/9204	capacity building- industrial, SONEPI	nat-gov SONEPI	
88-0238	Uruguay	152400	89	8904/9204	computer syst- poisons inf cent, CIAT	nat-ac U Republica	
88-0240	Philippines	1435000	89	8906/9203	inf service- integrated root crop prog	nat-ac ViSCA	
88-0241	Africa	285700	89	8905/9205	network- inf syst food & technology, CRAT II	reg-gov CRAT	
88-0242	India	85545	89	8906/9203	capacity building- rural tech inf, CDRT/IERT I	nat-ac IERT	
88-0248	Colombia	94100	89	8904/9010	inf syst- inf syst for juvenile courts	nat-gov Inst investig'n	
88-0249	Africa	1016330	89	8903/9203	capacity building- CODESRIA V	reg-ngo CODESRIA	SAREC; Ford F
88-0257	global	351900	89	8904/9312	inf centre- soil mgmt, IBSRIS	IAR IBSRAM	
88-0269	India	120450	89	8903/9202	study- Bihar: an evaluation of change	nat-ac U Delhi	
88-0280	India	174340	89	8903/9309	ISIS & MINISIS- MINISIS res cent India, I	nat-ac SNDTWU	
88-0281	Arab countr	413680	89	8904/9206	computer syst- agro-ecological charact'n	IAR ICARDA	
88-0285	Egypt	179300	89	8908/9208	computer syst- cattle breeding inf prog	nat-ac U Cairo	
88-0303	Asia	132150	89	8904/9104	inf service- diarrhoeal dis, DISC III	int-ngo ICDDR/Bgd	
88-0304	Somalia	205200	89	8909/9109	capacity building- ind dev inf serv of Min Industry & Commerce	nat-gov	
88-0307	Kenya	125400	89	8904/9110	map & RS- mapping Kenya trypanosomiasis epidemiology	nat-gov KETRI	
88-0317	Philippines	10000	89	8906/9009	study- Philippines upland research profiles	nat-ac UPLB	

88-0318	Latin Am	240000	89	8904/9104	capacity building- REDUC network: mgmt & technology support, IV?	reg-ngo CIDE	USAID; CIDA; UNESCO; OAS
88-0320	Arab countr	145200	89	8904/9301	HRD- agri doc training	reg-gov AOAD	
88-0324	Togo	163000	89	8904/9204	computer syst- planning & res inf doc, CDT II	nat-gov	
88-0338	Africa	192500	89	8904/9104	capacity building- eng'g design & manufacturing, ARCEDEM-DIS I	reg-gov ARCEDEM	
88-0339	Asia	194100	89	8905/9205	inf service- ferrocement for rural dev, FIN	reg-ac AIT	
88-0347	W Africa	224380	89	8905/9205	ISIS & MINISIS- MINISIS res centre W Africa	reg-gov OAPI	
88-0354	Senegal	101790	89	8907/9107	inf syst- transportation, SYSDIT	nat-gov	
88-0356	Ghana	220100	89	8905/9105	capacity building- nat S&T inf ntwrk, GHASTINET	nat-gov CSIR/Ghana	
88-0357	India	55100	89	8911/9011	inf service- manual for low cost bldg tech	int-ngo ICSU	
88-0361	Burkina Fas	141400	89	8907/9107	computer syst- nat agri in syst, II	nat-gov	
88-0371	Africa	201800	89	8905/9303	HRD- FAMESA manual on S&T mgmt inf	IAR ICIPE	
88-0390	India	119000	89	8906/9412	inf centre- bamboo India	nat-gov Kerala Forestry RI	
88-0411	Philippines	199000	89	8905/9305	study- inf & comm syst for rural communities	int-ngo IIRR	
88-1009	China	230000	88	8809/9009	study- written language in China Ph I	nat-gov nat-ac U Laval idrc	
88-1010	W Africa global	349000	89	8912/9303	HRD- documentary data processing	nat-ac U Montreal nat-ac U Cheikh Anta Diop nat-ac Ecole Sci l'inf idrc	
88-1021	Latin Am	395625	89	8910/9312	capacity building- LA foundry R&D ntwk	nat-ngo? LEMIT nat-ac Queen's U idrc	
88-1035	Cote d'Ivoire	357518	89	8906/9206	study- Marahou River basin hydrography	nat-ac U Sherbrooke/Can nat-ac U Nat Cote d'Ivoire	
88-1038	Caribbean Global	221420	89	8903/9211	capacity building- industrial inf serv of CARIRI	nat-gov CRIQ nat-gov CARIRI idrc	
88-1047	Latin Am	453100	89	8904/9204	network- LA chemical technology	nat-ngo CODETEC nat-ac UBC	
89-0002	Sudan	120000	90	9002/9202	capacity building- refugee doc cent CORDOC	nat-gov Off Comm Refugee	
89-0011	W Africa	224600	90	9002/9208	inf syst- telematics & infmatics inf, SITIA	reg-gov IAI	
89-0023	Thailand	136744	89	8911/9308	CS-DRMS- Thailand	nat-gov	
89-0024	Pakistan	232097	89	8906/9412	network- Lahor business & econ libraries	nat-ac Lahore U	
89-0025	Africa	244685	89	8909/9109	network- standards doc, ARSO-DISNET II	reg-gov ARSO	
89-0033	Zimbabwe	141115	89	8912/9208	inf centre- nat health doc & inf ntwk	nat-ac U Zimbabwe	
89-0035	Caribbean	125500	89	8905/9105	HRD- UWI dept. of library studies	reg-ac UWI/Jm	
89-0044	Thailand	324800	89	8908/9112	inf syst- provincial mgmt inf, PMIS I	nat-gov NESDB	

89-0045	W Africa	309000	89	8909/9209	network- commu business inf & doc cent	reg-gov CRIC/CEAO	UNDP*
89-0047	Asia	646650	89	8908/9302	HRD- inf mgmt training series	reg-ac AIT reg-gov SEARCA nat-ac USM	
89-0050	Jamaica	110000	89	8908/9201	inf service- nat inf ntwk & syst: publ educ prog, NACOLADS IV?	nat-gov NACOLADS	
89-0069	Sri Lanka	77870	90	9003/9303	capacity building- health lit & inf serv, HILLIS	nat-ac U Colombo/Sri L	
89-0070	Costa Rica	91040	89	8908/9306	computer syst- GIS for municipality planning	nat-ac U Nacional	
89-0078	Uruguay	243630	89	8908/9208	inf service- industrial innovation	nat-ngo CID	
89-0080	Tanzania	129480	89	8912/9203	network- water & sanitation inf, MAJIDOC	nat-gov	
89-0086	Malawi	148370	90	9001/9205	inf centre- occupat'nal health & safety	nat-gov	
89-0097	Columbia	156680	89	8912/9112	capacity building- inf serv indus, SITI/ACOP	nat-ngo ACOPI	
89-0098	India	127240	90	9002/9404	inf service- village inf centres	nat-ngo Manipal Indus Tru.	
89-0105	global/ L Am	218000	89	8911/9111	network- banana res inf network II?	reg-ngo UPEB/Panama	
89-0106	Cent Africa	184805	89	8912/9212	capacity building- cent S&T mamg doc & inf,	reg-gov UDEAC	
89-0112	Indonesia	98730	89	8911/9212	inf service- small scale industry	nat-ngo PUKUK	
89-0155	Ecuador	219600	90	9001/9301	capacity building- doc & inf for SMI, CEDOIN	nat-ngo INSOTEC	
89-0163	Colombia	153580	89	8911/9111	network- consolidat'n of nat health inf ntwk, II	nat-ngo FEPAFEM	
89-0174	Philippines	430700	90	9003/9403	inf syst- agri res mgmt inf, ARMIS	nat-gov PCARRD	
89-0190	Latin Am	595500	90	9003/9503	computer syst- seismic hazard	reg-gov Inst Pana Geog His	CEPREDENAC*;UWI *;UNAM*; CERESIS*
89-0193	Africa	243440	90	9003/9209	computer comm- comm ntwk in Africa, PADIS	reg-gov UN-ECA	
89-0206	China	1128670	90	9003/9303	inf service- farm forestry system	nat-gov CAF	CIDA; U Toronto
89-0212	Asia	307720	90	9003/9303	inf service- water & sanitat'n, Approtech II	reg-ngo Approtech Asia	
89-0213	Mali	99305	90	9001/9201	inf service- rural audio library	nat-gov	
89-0217	Sri Lanka	52050	90	9001/9009	CS-DRMS- Sri Lanka II	int-gov CFTC	
89-0225	S Asia	271040	90	9001/9211	inf service- DEVINSA II	nat-ac Marga Inst	
89-0230	Mozambique	101100	90	9010/9208	CS-DRMS- Mozambique	int-gov CFTC	Comm Sec
89-0240	Benin	166785	90	9005/9401	capacity building- CREDESA inf doc cent	nat-ac U Nat Benin	
89-0262	SE Asia	315652	90	9006/9306	inf service- weeds, SEAWIC II	reg-gov BIOTROP	
89-0272	W Africa	111555	90	9006/9206	inf service- postdam & inf activities	reg-gov OMVS	
89-0277	China	93790	90	9007/9203	ISIS & MINISIS- MINISIS res cent China II	nat-gov STIC	
89-0309	Senegal	225841	90	9006/9303	inf service- Agris/senegal III	nat-gov	
89-0317	Tanzania	115950	90	9007/9207	inf syst- nat S&T mgmt	nat-gov TCST	
89-1002	Rwanda	308118	90	9002/9302	capacity building- R&D in vegetable extracts, I	nat-ac U Quebec nat-ac U nat Rwanda	CIDA; Rwanda
89-1018	Nigeria	246695	90	9001/9401	map & RS- local-level mapping, II	nat-ac U Waterloo nat-ac U Lagos	

90-0008	SE Africa	225740	90	9006/9205	capacity building- patent & techn inf, ARIPO	reg-ngo ARIPO	
90-0009	Latin Am	180070	90	9010/9309	ISIS & MINISIS- MINISIS res cent LA, I	nat-ac U Nat Aut Mexico	
90-0010	Asia	361725	90	9007/9307	inf service- coconut industry, APCC	reg-ngo APCC	
90-0011	Ecuador	49607	90	9007/9206	network- community bookstores, I	nat-ngo CDS	
90-0014	W Africa	293415	90	9008/9307	capacity building- W African rice inf syst	IAR WARDA	
90-0019	Peru	271075	90	9008/9208	inf centre- decentralization of industr'l inf serv	nat-gov ITINTEC nat-gov PROIND	
90-0022	global	327429	90	9007/9212	computer syst- nat genetic resources doc	IAR IBPGR	
90-0027	SE Africa	150680	90	9006/9204	inf service- water & sanitation, CIEH II	reg-gov CIEH	
90-0028	Senegal	165680	90	9006/9202	study- ODD experimentation: registry office	nat-gov	
90-0029	Haiti	100000	90	9009/9203	network- Creole marketing inf in Haiti	nat-ngo IHCSLA	
90-0039	Chile	122010	90	9009/9309	inf service- rural & urban dev, CETAL II	nat-ngo CETAL	
90-0041	Burkina Fas	445240	91	9106/9406	capacity building- economic & policy mgmt, institutional support: CEDRES	nat-ac U Ouagadougou	
90-0045	Latin Am	84500	90	9008/9207	network- juvenilles doc	nat-ngo Banco del Libro/Ve	
90-0047	global	77290	90	9009/9203	study- public enterprise mgmt inf ntwk, INPEDEC	int-ngo? ICPE	
90-0051	Caribbean	200000	90	9008/9208	CS DRMS- Caribbean II	reg-gov ECCB	CFTC*
90-0064	Latin Am	197065	90	9010/9210	inf syst- animal prod'n in LA & C	reg-gov IICA	
90-0068	SE Africa	148070	90	9010/9211	capacity building- E S African ntwk, ESANET	nat-ac U Nairobi	
90-0069	SE Africa	425710	90	9011/9312	HRD- ma'ging & marketing inf & inf service	nat-ac ESAMI	
90-0077	Peru	484260	90	9012/9401	network- Peruvian Amazon res ntwrk, RINAP	nat-ac CSDAP	
90-0090	Caribbean	284220	90	9012/9306	computer comm- Caribbean computer-comm	reg-gov ECLAC	
90-0095	Mozambique	875000	91	9101/9401	capacity building- essential health research	nat-gov	SAREC; GTZ
90-0097	W Africa Africa	80000	90	9010/9104	publication- drepanocytose et medecine tradit'le	reg-ngo ASAFED	
90-0112	Latin Am	238563	90	9011/9211	capacity building- agroindustry ntwk, I	reg-gov IICA	
90-0130	Ecuador	152120	91	9103/9209	inf service- db on agri sector	nat-gov CEPLAES	
90-0139	British V I	18000	90	9012/9207	CS-DRMS- British V I	nat-gov	CFTC
90-0141	Africa	150240	90	9012/9212	capacity building- NGO elect ntwk node dev	int-ngo ELC	
90-0144	Peru	37020	91	9101/9201	study- inf services on communication	nat-ac IPAL	
90-0146	Africa SE Africa	125000	90	9012/9111	HRD- African reg cent for inf studies, ARCIS I	nat-ac U Ibadan	
90-0147	Asia	77450	91	9110/9210	inf centre- Asian small ruminants inf, ASRIC	nat-gov Imperial CAR/India	
90-0155	India	57000	90	9012/9204	study- market res on utilization of mgmt inf	nat-ac IIMA	
90-0156	India	204000	92	9204/9312	study- nutritional surveillance india	nat-gov Indian CMR	
90-0157	Laos	68520	91	9108/9408	CS DRMS- Laos	nat-gov	ADB*
90-0227	PNG	175750	91	9102/9402	HRD- upgrading inf sci teach'g at UPNG	nat-ac UPNG	
90-0228	Thailand	140860	91	9105/9405	HRD- upgrading inf sci teach'g in Thai U	nat-ac Chiang Mai U	

90-0254	Philippines	90000	91	9103/9303	network- poison control & inf serv	nat-ac UP	
90-0258	global	122505	91	9105/9405	inf service- semi-arid tropical crop, SATCRIS II	IAR ICRISAT	
90-0268	Nigeria	22665	91	9108/9302	study- smallholder inf & resource needs	nat-ac U Benin	
90-0282	Arab countr M-East/N-afr	100000	91	9103/9303	inf service- env health, CEHANET II	reg-gov CEHA	
90-0284	Burkina Fas	81056	91	9103/9303	inf syst- S&T res mgmt	nat-gov	
90-0305	Tanzania	133395	92	9201/9401	computer syst- co-operatives inf syst, II	nat-ac Co-op College	
90-0306	Guyana	38670	91	9104/9204	CS-DRMS- Guyana	nat-gov	CFTC*
90-0314	India	51170	91	9103/9303	study- issues related to right to inf	nat-ngo	
90-0316	SE Africa	69125	91	9105/9304	study- SACCAR db for agri res resource assess	reg-gov SACCAR	
90-0329	Costa Rica	110000	92	9205/9405	network- women & dev inf, II	nat-ac U Nacional	U nacional; NORAD
90-0334	Peru	49500	91	9108/9210	network- women's inf netwrk	nat-ngo CENDOC-MUJER	CEBEMO/NL
90-1002	global	347959	91	9108/9409	inf syst- int small scale mining inf	int-ngo Int Ag'y S-S Min nat-ngo nat inst s mines	
90-1011	Egypt	206650	90	9010/9306	computer syst- GIS for water resources mgmt	nat-gov EMR/Can nat-gov WRC/Egypt	
90-1026	China	243282	91	9104/9301	inf service- written languages in China, II	nat-gov CASS nat-ac U Laval	
90-1028	Mauritania	113320	91	9103/9304	capacity building- inf & doc industry	nat-gov nat-gov CRIQ/Can	
90-1038	Morocco	210335	91	9105/9405	computer syst- GIS for agri dev, SIGMA II	nat-ac I AV H II nat-ac U Sherbrooke	
90-1039	global	528750	91	9101/9401	CS DRMS- outreach (non-common countries)	idrc	CIDA*
90-1044	global	180800	91	9105/9410	study- revenue-generat'g strategies for disabled	int-ngo DPI/Can	ILO*; Walter Dinsdale C*; Vienna Centre Spec Fund*; H & W/Can*; U Calgary*
91-??	global	122112	91	9106/9112	capacity building- comm satellites for health res, HEALTHNET I	idrc	
91-0004	Ecuador	144440	91	9105/9405	inf centre- Amazon inf doc	nat-ngo Fund Natura	
91-0023	global	271715	91	9108/9408	inf service- banana & plantain inf ntwk, II	IAR INIBAP	CIRAD*; CTA*
91-0033	Asia & Pacif	160495	92	9202/9502	inf service- energy, INNERTAP II	nat-gov PNOC/Phi	UNESCO*
91-0064	Caribbean	63890	91	9109/9209	inf service- reg market & trade inf, ACT III	reg-ngo ACT	
91-0071	Latin Am	423820	92	9201/9311	HRD- nurtitional surveillance training	nat-ac U Valle	
91-0082	Nepal	49030	91	9111/9411	cpmputer syst- automation of Nepali collection	nat-ac Tribhuvan U	
91-0092	Kenya	176830	91	9109/9410	capacity building- nat industrial inf syst, II	nat-gov KIRDI	
91-0102	Tanzania	146955	91	9111/9411	capacity building- TIRDO extension service	nat-gov TIRDO	
91-0103	global	27000	91	9110/9303	inf service- coord of excha'g dev act inf (IDRIS)	idrc	
91-0120	Congo	149460	92	9201/9501	capacity building- implementation nat STI ntwk	nat-gov DGRST	

91-0136	Vietnam	362070	91	9112/9412	capacity building- decision-supp't mgmt inf syst	nat-gov NIDCST	
91-0138	Africa W Africa	556500	91	9111/9411	HRD- African reg cent inf sci, ARCIS II	nat-ac U Ibadan	
91-0141	Caribbean	414795	92	9201/9502	capacity building- nfp of Carib'n energy inf syst, CEIS II	nat-gov SRC/jm	
91-0143	Philippines	492470	91	9112/9412	inf service- seaweeds & invertebrates	nat-ac UP	
91-0161	Senegal	123055	92	9201/9501	computer syst- reorg fish doc, REDMAPS II	nat-gov	
91-0166	Mali	145730	91	9112/9412	capacity building- dev industrial inf serv, II	nat-gov	
91-0167	Congo	113404	92	9207/9507	inf centre- industrial inf	nat-gov	
91-0171	Guinea-Bissa	180000	91	9112/9412	capacity building- inf for research & planning, II	nat-gov INEP	
91-0178	Laos	250000	92	9202/9602	capacity building- dev inf serv & infrastrct, II	nat-gov	
91-0180	Chad	133680	92	9201/9412	capacity building- health inf network, II	nat-gov	
91-0214	Latin Am	558490	92	n/a	network- network of networks in LA	reg-ngo ALIDE	
91-0219	Philippines	416140	92	9207/9401	study- Philippines statistical syst & decentraliz'n	nat-ngo PRCM	
91-0220	Africa	59622	92	9202/9211	study- informatics capacity of African Univ	int-ngo Int Assoc Univ	
91-0221	Thailand	445200	92	9203/9503	study- HIV/AIDS prevent'n strategies	nat-ngo PCDA	
91-0228	Jordan	384405	92	9203/9403	capacity building- nat inf syst, II	nat-gov RSS	
91-0235	Bangladesh	186930	92	9202/9302	study- monitoring impacts of adjustment policies & poverty Ph I	reg-ngo CIRDAP	
91-0249	global	139840	92	9202/9302	study- assessm't indicator for impact of inf on development, I	idrc	
91-0256	Ecuador	121580	92	9204/9404	inf syst- inf syst on children, SIPI	reg-gov I Inera del Nio/Uy	
91-0270	SE Africa	220275	92	n/a	computer syst- chamber of commerce trade inf	idrc/earo nat-gov Chamber of Comm (Kenya, Lesotho, Mauritius, Zimbabwe)	
91-0277	Cote d'Ivoir	60425	92	9205/9405	HRD- small rural business mgmt	reg-ngo INADES	
91-0278	global	517240	92	n/a	inf service- dev inf ntwk on res in prog, IDIN II	reg-ngo CLACSO	UNESCO*; OECD
91-0307	Brazil	107200	92	9206/9406	network- land ownership & dispute settlement	nat-ngo AJUP	NOVIB*
91-0308	China	199950	92	9205/9503	ISIS & MINISIS- MINISIS res cent China III	nat-gov STIC	
91-1004	Zambia	249775	91	9111/9411	inf syst- industrial & technology inf	nat-gov CRIQ/Can nat-ngo SIDO/Zambia	
91-1019	Tunisia	325644	91	9112/9412	capacity building- SRIS for water & soil conserv	nat-ac U Laval nat-ac ENIT/Tunisie	
91-1021	global	750000	92	9201/9601	capacity building- univ partnership essential health research	nat-ac McMaster U nat-ac Suez Canal U	Rockeff F; Pew Charitable Trusts
91-1042	Nepal	421200	92	9207/9506	computer syst- mountain resource mgmt	IAR ICIMOD nat-ac UBC	
91-1043	global	762000	92	9207/9507	network- healthnet: satellite comm research for	idrc	

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92-0600	Saint Lucia	37500	92	9206/9404	HRD- Creole communication training	nat-rigo	Folk Res Cent
92-0601	Chile	99570	92	9209/9209?	inf service- utilization health res & remote online access	nat-ac	U Chile
92-0604	SE Africa	171755		n/a	study- effectiveness of inf policy, PADIS	reg-gov	UN-ECA
92-0605	Arab countr	259390		n/a	ISIS & MINISIS- MINISIS res cent, ALDOC II	reg-gov	ALDOC
92-0606	SE Africa	179880		n/a	ISIS & MINISIS- MINISIS res cent PADIS	reg-gov	UN-ECA
92-0608	global	464950		n/a	publication- UNCED archives on CD ROM	idrc	
92-0610	Chile	297665		n/a	map & RS- remote sensing artisansl fisheries, II	nat-ac	U Cat Valparaiso
92-0611	India	504769		n/a	capacity building- GIS Bihar, f-up of 88-0269	nat-gov?	SCADA
92-0612	Senegal	340866		n/a	map & RS- remote sensing of forest resources	nat-gov	CSE
92-0613	SE Africa	250280		n/a	network- SADC agri inf, SAAINET	reg-gov	SACCAR
92-0614	India	183950		n/a	inf service- env & rural techno, CDRT/IERT II	nat-ac	IERT
92-0615	Ecuador	228000		n/a	capacity building- community inf ntwk, II	nat-ngo	CDS
92-0616	SE Africa	600000		n/a	capacity building- electronic comm for dev,	reg-gov	UN-ECA/ PADIS
92-0617	S Asia	294510		n/a	study- business plan & market strategy for DEVINSA, III	nat-ac	Marga Inst
92-0618	India	234880		n/a	study- product design & marketing of mgmt inf	nat-ac	IIMA
92-0619	Latin Am	190955		n/a	inf syst- integrated state reform inf syst	reg-gov	CLAD
92-0620	Latin Am	175000		n/a	inf centre- INFOODs data centres	int-ac	UNU/usa
92-1152	Latin Am	511360		n/a	computer syst- REDATAM & GIS appl'n tools, REDATAM III	reg-gov nat-ac	CELADE U Waterloo
92-1153	Thailand	100000		n/a	computer syst- occup'nal health safety inf, II	nat-gov nat-gov	CCOHS/Can NICE/Thai
92-1302	Asia	567550	92	9212/9501	capacity building- support services to small scale enterprises, SISSE	reg-ngo	Technonet
92-1351	Ghana	224279		n/a	capacity building- industrial & techno inf syst	nat-gov nat-gov	CRIQ/Can CSIR/Ghana
92-1400	Asia	1600000	92	9210/9410	spec'l init'v- int ntwk bamboo & rattan, INBAR	int-ngo	INBAR
92-8018	Thailand	652470	93	9305/9605	inf syst- integrated inf syst Thai rural dev, II	nat-gov	NESDB
92-8165	SE Africa	305000	93	9307/9607	HRD- env & health journalism	nat-ac	U Yaund
92-8469	Kenya	221400		n/a	computer syst- district mgmt inf	nat-gov	
92-8759	Chile	377100	93	9304/9604	computer syst- for municipal admin	nat-gov	
92-8765	Caribbean	381414	93	9304/9604	inf syst- decision making in Caribbean commu	reg-gov	CARICOM
93-0013	global	247170		n/a	network- indigenous know'ge & innovation res & inf	int-ngo	SRISTI/India
93-0203	Brazil	219111	93	9308/9508	computer syst- geomatics for malaria control	nat-ngo?	CEPSC
93-0412	India	248000	94	9408/9503	study- policies for industrial competitiveness	nat-ngo	IGIDR

93-0600	India	330082		n/a	study- dev alternatives informatics network	nat-ngo Dev Alternatives	
93-0601	Bangladesh	132000		n/a	inf service- natural resources mgmt inf for dev workers	nat-ngo CDL	
93-0602	India	243000		n/a	inf service- commercial tech inf	nat-ngo JPL (consulting co)	
93-0603	India	478460		n/a	computer syst- spatial data tech for local level planning	nat-ac NISTADS	
93-0604	global	452000		n/a	computer syst- MUSA germplasm inf	IAR INIBAP	CIRAD*
93-0605	global	244000		n/a	study- impact of information on development, II	idrc	
93-0606	global	283270		n/a	publication- NGO eathr summit CD-ROM	int-ngo ITeM	
93-0607	Africa	757000		n/a	HRD- consort'm African inf sci school, CASIS	nat-ac Addis Ababa U	
93-0608	India	177780		n/a	ISIS & MINISIS- MINISIS res cent India, II	nat-ac SNDTWU	
93-1150	Argentina	247500		n/a	capacity building- GPS for development of mapping infrastructure	nat-ac UNB/Can nat-ac U La Plata/Argentina	
93-1151	global	1179147		n/a	capacity building- RADARSAT remote sensing technology (Globesar)	nat-gov DNR/Ont; NRCT/Thai; CAS/China; CNSNT/Viet; IAR/Tanz; MOSTE/Maly; SUPARCO/Park; RCSSMRS/Kenya; NEIS/Ugan; MPND/Kenya; RJGC/Jord; CNT/Tunis; IAV Hassan II/Morocc	CSI*;RSI*
93-1152	Vietnam	437057		n/a	inf syst- env inf Red River delta	nat-ac U Sherbrooke nat-gov Inst Geol/Viet	Thai Binh*; Vinh Phu*; U Hanoi*;
93-1153	global	500000		n/a	computer s/w- electronic atlas of Agenda 21, I	nat-gov CCRS/Can	
93-1154	global	411300		n/a	computer syst- poisons inf package II?	nat-gov CCOHS/Can int-gov WHO	
93-8020	Asia	650000	94	9407/0004	publication- CD-ROM of Asian health & env inf	nat-gov CSIR/India	
93-8753	Latin Am	353000	93	9211/9611	capacity building- inf on env sound tech for Andean SMEs	nat-ngo INSOTEC	
94-0200	global	1250000		n/a	spec'l init'v- int initiative for tobacco policy res	int-ngo IITPR	
94-0206	Brazil	798350	95	9503/9803	computer syst- land use and health	nat-ac U Federal Minal G	
94-0600	Latin Am	184380		n/a	ISIS & MINISIS- MINISIS res cent LA, II	nat-ac U Nat Aut Mexico	
94-0601	global	413450		n/a	capacity building- prog support for Earth Council	int-ngo Earth Council	
94-0602	Pakistan	310690		n/a	inf service- sustainable dev netwk, SDN	int-ngo IUCN/Park	UNDP*
94-0603	Africa	324800		n/a	capacity building- REDATAM & GIS for decision supp't syst dev in Africa	nat-gov CDC/Egypt reg-gov I Sahel; IFORD; RIPS; nat-ac U Oguagadougou	

						idrc	
94-0604	global	1000000		n/a	spec'l init'v- Bellanet: forum for sustainable dev res	int-ngo Bellanet	
94-0605	global	249600		n/a	study- impact of inf on dev, III	nat-ac UWO/Can	
94-0607	global	114310		n/a	publication- manual for marketing inf prod'ts & serv	nat-ac IIMA	
94-0608	S Africa	970000		n/a	network- local service centres for SMME dev	nat-gov	UK; Denmark
94-0609	global	240360		n/a	capacity building- genda & inf tech: prog supp't for APC women's network	int-ngo GreenNet Educ Trust	
94-0610	global	129780		n/a	capacity building- IDRC-UNU/IIST partnership for DSS res & dev	int-ac UNU/IIST	
94-1350	W & C Africa	468094		n/a	HRD- mgmt & marketing of inf syst & serv	reg-ngo IPD/AOS nat-ac U Montreal/Can	

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III.2. Distribution of IS/ISS Division Grants by Main Activities

Year ¹	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6	A7	A8	A9	A10	A11	A12	A13	A14	A15	A16	Total
1970	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
1971	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1972	0	0	1	1	0	1	3	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	11
1973	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	10
1974	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	3	2	2	2	0	0	13
1975	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	1	0	2	4	2	0	17
1976	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	6	1	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	17
1977	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	5	1	2	1	1	1	4	0	0	19
1978	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	3	2	0	2	0	1	1	0	15
1979	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	1	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	12
1980	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	7	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	13
1981	7	0	1	3	0	0	2	5	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	23
1982	3	0	3	1	0	1	3	6	1	0	0	3	3	2	0	0	26
1983	5	1	0	0	0	0	3	13	8	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	33
1984	6	0	0	2	1	1	2	5	5	0	1	3	2	0	1	0	29
1985	3	2	1	6	1	3	6	3	3	0	1	4	1	4	2	0	40
1986	9	1	0	6	1	4	4	19	0	0	1	2	4	3	0	0	54
1987	15	3	0	6	1	3	7	3	4	1	2	3	1	6	0	0	55
1988	11	0	1	5	0	3	3	9	3	2	2	6	1	3	2	0	51
1989	13	1	0	8	1	6	3	9	4	2	1	8	0	7	0	0	63
1990	10	2	0	3	4	2	2	12	4	2	1	4	1	3	0	0	50
1991	10	0	0	2	3	4	2	8	3	0	0	2	0	5	0	0	39
1992	7	0	0	4	0	3	1	3	1	1	0	4	0	6	0	1	31
1993	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
1994	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
1995	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
No date	10	0	1	6	0	2	1	4	2	4	2	3	3	6	0	2	46
Total	115	10	10	59	12	36	53	130	52	18	23	51	29	63	13	3	677

¹ The year when the grant was committed.

- A1 - Capacity Building
- A2 - Computer Communication
- A3 - Computer hardware & software
- A4 - Computer Systems
- A5 - CS-DRMS
- A6 - Human Resource Development
- A7 - Information Centre
- A8 - Information Services
- A9 - Information Systems
- A10 - ISIS & MINISIS
- A11 - Map & Remote Sensing
- A12 - Network
- A13 - Publication
- A14 - Study
- A15 - Thesaurus
- A16 - Special Initiatives

The table shows a slow growth in '70s and a sudden increase in the number of new projects approved in the first half of '80s. The second significant increase in the number of new projects approved occurred in the later half of '80s. The trend in '90s is difficult to observe because of incomplete records, but one can see a declining number.

III.3. Distribution of IS/ISS Division Grants by Recipient Institutions

Note: It should be noted that all national governmental agencies and national or local NGOs are counted as a group. Total of thirty-nine institutions, mainly international and regional organizations, and IDRC received three or more grants. Except IDRC, only few institutions, i.e., ICARDA, ICRAF, CEPAL, IICA, PHAO and UN-ECA, received five or more grants.

Name of Institution	No of Grants received	Name of Institution	No of Grants received
IAR AVRDC	1	nat-ac U Nat Benin	1
IAR CGIAR Sec	1	nat-ac U New Foundland	2
IAR CIAT	4	nat-ac U Ouagadougou	1
IAR CIMMYT	4	nat-ac U Quebec	1
		nat-ac U nat Rwanda	
IAR CIP	1	nat-ac U Republica	1
IAR IBPGR	1	nat-ac U San Carlos	2
IAR IBSRAM	1	nat-ac U Sherbrooke	2
		nat-gov Inst Geol/Viet	
IAR ICARDA	6	nat-ac U Simon Bolivar	1
IAR ICIMOD	1	nat-ac U Valle	1
nat-ac UBC			
IAR ICIPE	1	nat-ac U Waterloo	1
		nat-ac U Lagos	
IAR ICLARM	2	nat-ac U Yaund	1
IAR ICRAF	5	nat-ac U Zimbabwe	1
IAR ICRISAT	4	nat-ac UNB/Can	1
		nat-ac U La Plata/Argen	
IAR IITA	3	nat-ac UP	3
IAR ILCA	3	nat-ac UPLB	1
IAR INIBAP	3	nat-ac UPM	1
IAR IRRI	1	nat-ac UPNG	2
IAR WARDA	1	nat-ac UWO/Can	1
idrc	49	nat-ac ViSCA	2
int-ac UNU/IIST	3	nat-ac? ITCR	1
int-gov CFTC	3	nat-gov	192
int-gov Comm Sec	1	nat-indiv Canadian	1
int-gov DIESA/USA	1	nat-ngo	54
int-gov FAO	3	reg-ac AIT	11
int-gov I OC	1	reg-ac CARDI	1
int-gov IBE	1	reg-ac USP	3
int-gov IOB	1	reg-ac UWI	2
int-gov OECD	3	reg-ac UWI/BB	3
int-gov UNDP	1	reg-ac UWI/jm	2
int-gov UNESCO	1	reg-ac UWI/TT	1
int-gov UNHCR	1	reg-gov ACSAD	1
int-gov WHO	1	reg-gov ALDOC	2
nat-gov CCOHS; CTQ			
int-gov ITC/UNCTAD	1	reg-gov AOAD	1
int-gov? IBRD	1	reg-gov APSDEP/ILO	1
int-ngo Bellanet	1	reg-gov ARCEDEM	1
int-ngo CETTEM	2	reg-gov ARSO	3
int-ngo DPI/Can	1	reg-gov BIOTROP	2
int-ngo Earth Council	1	reg-gov CAFRAD/Morc	2

int-ngo	ELC	2	reg-gov	CARICOM	2
int-ngo	FMOI/ Paris	1	reg-gov	CDB/BB	1
int-ngo	GreenNet Educ T	1	reg-gov	CEHA	2
int-ngo	Huridocs int	1	reg-gov	CELADE	4
			nat-ac	U Waterloo	
int-ngo	IBRA/GB	4	reg-gov	CEPAL	11
int-ngo	ICDDR/Bgd	3	reg-gov	CIADFOR	1
int-ngo	ICSU	1	reg-gov	CIEH	2
int-ngo	IDOC/Italy	1	reg-gov	CILSS	1
int-ngo	IIRR	1	reg-gov	CLAD	4
int-ngo	IITPR	1	reg-gov	CRAT	2
int-ngo	INBAR	1	reg-gov	CRES	1
int-ngo	Int Ag'y S-S Min	1	reg-gov	CRIC/CEAO	1
nat-ngo	Nat Inst S Mines				
int-ngo	Int Assoc Univ	1	reg-gov	CRTO	1
int-ngo	IRC/NLD	1	reg-gov	ECCB	2
int-ngo	ISI/NLD	1	reg-gov	ECLAC	2
int-ngo	ITeM	1	reg-gov	ESCAP	2
int-ngo	ITPL/GB	2	reg-gov	I Inera del Nio/Uy	1
int-ngo	IUCN/Park	1	reg-gov	IAI	1
int-ngo	SATIS	2	reg-gov	IGADD	1
int-ngo	SRISTI/India	1	reg-gov	IICA	6
int-ngo	WP(pack'g)O	1	reg-gov	Inst Pana Geog H	1
int-ngo	ICOMP	1	reg-gov	Inst Sahel	5
int-ngo?	ICPE	1	reg-gov	Inter-Am chldn Ins	1
nat-ac	Addis Ababa U	3	reg-gov	ISDS-SEA/Thai	1
nat-ac	Ain Shams U	1	reg-gov	OAPI	2
nat-ac	Am U Cairo	1	reg-gov	OARM	1
nat-ac	Chiang Mai U	2	reg-gov	OCCGE/BF	2
nat-ac	CICH	1	reg-gov	OECS	1
nat-ac	Co-op College	2	reg-gov	OMVS	1
nat-ac	CSDAP	1	reg-gov	PAHO	6
nat-ac	CSUCA	1	reg-gov	RCSSM	1
nat-ac	ESAMI	1	reg-gov	SACCAR	3
nat-ac	I AV H II	2	reg-gov	SAFGRAD	1
nat-ac	U Sherbrooke				
nat-ac	IERT	2	reg-gov	SEAFDEC	3
nat-ac	IIMA	3	reg-gov	SEAMEO/Tropmed	2
nat-ac	IPAL	1	reg-gov	SEARCA	4
nat-ac	IVITA; INFOL	1	reg-gov	UDEAC	1
nat-ac	Kasetsart U	4	reg-gov	UN-ECA	10
nat-ac	Khon Kaen U	1	reg-gov?	AIEDP	1
nat-ac	King Mongkut's U	1	reg-gov	Int. C Rural Dev.	1
nat-ac	Lahore U	1	reg-ngo	ACT	3
nat-ac	London SHTM	1	reg-ngo	AIOA	1
nat-ac	Marga Inst	3	reg-ngo	ALER	1
nat-ac	McMaster U	1	reg-ngo	ALIDE	3
nat-ac	Suez Canal U				
nat-ac	NISTADS	1	reg-ngo	AMIC	1
nat-ac	SNDTWU	2	reg-ngo	AMRC/HK	1
nat-ac	TBRI	1	reg-ngo	APCC	1
nat-ac	Tribhuvan U	2	reg-ngo	Approtech Asia	2
nat-ac	U Benin	1	reg-ngo	ARIPO	1
nat-ac	U Botswana	2	reg-ngo	ASAFED	4
nat-ac	U Buenos Aires	1	reg-ngo	ASF	1
nat-ac	U Cairo	1	reg-ngo	CERLALC/CL	1
nat-ac	U Cat Valparaiso	2	reg-ngo	CIACOP	1

nat-ac	U Catlica Bolivian	1	reg-ngo	CIDE	4
nat-ac	U Chile	1	reg-ngo	CIRDAP	1
nat-ac	U Colombo/Sri L	1	reg-ngo	CLACSO	2
nat-ac	U Dar es Salaam	1	reg-ngo	CODESRIA	2
nat-ac	U Delhi	1	reg-ngo	FCCAC/Congo	1
nat-ac	U Federal Minal G	1	reg-ngo	FECOLAC/Pana	1
nat-ac	U Ghana	1	reg-ngo	FUDAL	1
nat-ac	U Ibadan	2	reg-ngo	ILET	3
nat-ac	U Indonesia	1	reg-ngo	INADES	3
nat-ac	U Jordan	1	reg-ngo	INADES/Cm	2
nat-ac	U Laval	1	reg-ngo	Inst PanAf Dev,	1
nat-ac	ENIT/Tunisie		reg-ngo	Cameroun	
nat-ac	U Malaysia	1	reg-ngo	IPD/AOS	1
nat-ac	U Mauritius	1	nat-ac	U Montreal/Can	
nat-ac	U Montreal	2	reg-ngo	Technonet	4
nat-ac	U Nacional	2	reg-ngo	UPEB/Panama	2
nat-ac	U Nairobi	2	reg-ngo?	SARB/ICA	1
nat-ac	U Nat Aut Mexico	1	reg-ngo?	SEARRAG	1
			reg-Proj	NENADATES	1
			Total		677

Distribution of type of recipients institutions

Type of recipients institutions	No. of Grants	% distributions
IARs	43	6
IDRC	49	7
International Academic Institutions	3	0
International Governmental Institutions	20	3
International NGOs	36	5
National Academic Institutions	95	14
National Governmental Institutions	194	29
National NGOs	52	8
Regional Academic Institutions	23	2
Regional Governmental Institutions	109	16
Regional NGOs	52	8
Individual	1	0
Total	677	98*

* - due to rounding off.

III.4 Geographic coverage of IS/ISS Division Grants

Note:

1. It should be noted that regional, sub-regional and global projects often targeted few selected countries, not all countries within the geographic areas. This means few selected countries were target beneficiaries, although other countries many have benefited indirectly.
2. Of the 78 countries covered by IS/ISS projects, 41 countries were the target beneficiaries of 3 or more grants, and 28 countries benefited from multiphase grants. The countries that received 10 or more grants are Brazil (10), China (13), India (21), Philippines (12), Senegal (12) and Thailand (14).
3. Of the total of 105 multiphase grants, 67 supported international, regional or subregional activities, and 30 of 78 countries received multiphased grant.

Area covered	No. of projects	No. of multi-Phases	GNP ¹ per capita US\$, 1993	HDI	
Africa	31	8	-		
Algeria	1	-	1,780		
Arab countries	10	2	-		
Argentina	4	-	7,220		
Bangladesh	5	-	220		
Barbados	1	-	n/a		
Benin	3	-	430		
Bolivia	6	-	760		
Botswana	2	-	2,790		
Brazil	10	-	2,930		
British Virgin Island	1	-	n/a		
Burkina Faso	4	1	300		
Burma	1	-	n/a		
Cameroon	4	1	820		
Cape Verde	1	-	n/a		
Caribbean	24	4	-		
Central African Rep.	1	-	400		
Chad	2	1	210		
Chile	8	2	3,170		
China	13	2	490		
Colombia	7	1	1,400		
Congo	3	-	950		
Costa Rica	8	2	2,150		
Cote d'Ivoire	3	-	630		
Cuba	1	-	n/a		
Dominican Republic	4	-	1,230		
Ecuador	6	1	1,200		
Egypt	8	1	660		

¹ The World Bank. World Development Report 1995. P. 162-163.

Ethiopia	3	1	100		
Ghana	2	-	430		
Global	131	26	-		
Grenada	1	-	n/a		
Guatemala	2	-	1,100		
Guinea	3	1	500		
Guinea-Bissau	2	1	240		
Guyana	1	-	n/a		
Haiti	3	-	n/a		
India	21	3	300		
Indonesia	7	1	740		
Jamaica	6	1	1,440		
Jordan	3	1	1,190		
Kenya	5	1	270		
Laos	3	1	280		
Latin America	58	10	-		
Lesotho	1	-	650		
Madagascar	1	-	220		
Malawi	2	-	200		
Malaysia	3	-	3,140		
Maldives	1	-	n/a		
Mali	5	1	270		
Mauritania	3	1	500		
Mauritius	1	-	3,030		
Mexico	2	-	3,610		
Morocco	3	1	1,040		
Mozambique	2	-	90		
Nepal	8	1	190		
Nicaragua	2	-	340		
Nigeria	4	1	300		
Oceania	3	1	-		
Pakistan	4	-	430		
Papua New Guinea	2	-	1,130		
Peru	8	-	1,490		
Philippines	12	-	850		
Rwanda	1	-	210		
S Africa	1	-	2,980		
S Asia	3	1	-		
SE Africa	26	2	-		
SE Asia	20	5	-		
SE Asia (& Pacific)	39	4+2	-		
Senegal	12	3	750		
Singapore	1	-	19,850		
Somalia	1	-	n/a		
Sri Lanka	8	1	600		
St. Lucia	1	-	n/a		
St. Vincent & Grenadines	1	-	n/a		
Sudan	5	-	n/a		
Syria	2	-	n/a		
Tanzania	7	1	90		

Thailand	14	3	2,110		
Togo	3	1	340		
Trinidad & Tobago	2	-	3,830		
Tunisia	3	-	1,720		
Uganda	1	-	180		
Uruguay	4	-	3,830		
Vietnam	2	-	170		
W Africa	28	3	-		
Zambia	1	-	380		
Zimbabwe	1	-	520		
Total	677	105	-		

III.5 Distribution of IS/ISS Division Grants by Type and Year of Grant

Area Covered	Type ¹	70-72	73-74	75-76	77-78	79-80	81-82	83-84	85-86	87-88	89-90	91-92	93-94*	95-96*	No Date**	Total
Africa		0	1	0	2	1	2	0	9	4	9	2	0	0	2	32
SE Africa	Nat	0	3	1	1	1	0	2	2	6	10	7	0	0	3	36
	Reg	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	5	0	7	3	0	0	4	24
W Africa	Nat	0	0	1	1	0	1	4	9	10	11	10	0	0	1	48
	Reg	1	1	0	5	2	1	2	2	8	7	0	0	0	1	30
Arab Cont	Nat	0	1	1	0	2	3	1	2	8	4	3	0	0	0	25
	Reg	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	1	0	0	1	10
Asia (& Pacific)		1	2	1	3	3	2	5	8	5	5	4	1	0	0	40
S Asia	Nat	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	5	10	10	5	1	0	9	47
	Reg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	3
SE Asia	Nat	0	1	1	0	0	2	6	7	15	10	10	1	0	2	55
	Reg	1	2	3	2	0	2	4	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	19
Caribbean	Nat	0	1	0	1	1	3	4	5	1	4	1	0	0	0	21
	Reg	0	1	0	1	1	1	2	7	4	4	2	1	0	0	24
Latin Am	Nat	1	2	3	3	1	7	4	8	12	12	9	2	1	3	68
	Reg	0	4	3	7	5	4	6	8	6	9	2	1	0	4	59
Global		7	6	18	6	8	16	17	14	8	5	11	0	0	15	131
Oceania	Nat	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
	Reg	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Total		12	25	33	34	26	49	62	94	106	111	71	7	1	46	677

* - The records in the IDRIS database are very incomplete for those years.

** - Those projects included in the IDRIS database without indication of the date when the grants were committed.

¹ Indicate the types, i.e., national, (sub)regional or global, of the activity that the grants supported. As was noted earlier, not all countries within a (sub)region participated in the (sub) regional activities.

III.6 Average Size of IS/ISS Division Grant by Geographic Areas Covered

Area Covered	Type of Grant	Total Grant (CAD\$)	Number of Grant	Average size of grant
Africa	National	14,035,066	84	167,084
	Regional	24,450,874	86	284,313
Arab Countries	National	4,630,396	25	185,216
	Regional	1,977,913	10	197,791
Asia		9,488,095	40	237,202
South Asia	National	9,189,345	47	195,518
	Regional	914,032	3	304,677
SE Asia	National	14,193,593	55	258,065 ¹
	Regional	7,612,402	19	400,653 ²
Oceania	National	893,500	3	297,833
	Regional	477,490	2	238,745
Subtotal for Asia & Pacific	National	23,860,428	104	229,427
	Regional	18,908,029	65	290,893
Caribbean	National	2,769,065	21	131,860
	Regional	6,978,199	24	290,758
Latin America	National	9,808,444	68	144,242
	Regional	14,796,883	59	250,795
Global		28,740,076	131	219,390
Total		150,955,373	677	222,977

¹ There were two very large inter-divisional grants, i.e., Hand Pump Technology (\$1,129,040) with Health Sciences Division and Integrated Root Crop Research (\$1,435,000) with FANS and SSD. The average size of grant, excluding these two grants, is \$219,426.

² There were two very large grants, i.e., Technonet I (\$1,342,000) and Technonet II (\$1,675,000). The average size of grant, excluding these two grants, is \$270,318.

III.7 List of iS/ISS multiphase Projects

Note: The projects in the shaded areas are closely related ones although they were not mentioned as multiphase projects.

Proj. No.	Area covered	Budget (CAD)	Yr	Duration from/to	Main Activity or Purpose	Type of Inst.	Recipients	Cooperating Organization
72-0107	global	57500	72	7200/7608	inf centre- cassava inf cent, I	IAR CIAT		CIDA
76-0028	global	218750	76	7600/8007	inf service- cassava inf cent, II	IAR CIAT		
82-0227	global	784345	83	8312/8712	inf service- consolidation & enhancement, 3 siac at CIAT III?	IAR CIAT		
83-0254	global	72477	83	8300/8801	inf service- biblio serv wheat & small grains	IAR CIMMYT		
83-0320	global	388655	84	8406/8706	inf service- wheat & small grains	IAR CIMMYT		
84-1002	global	216500	84	8408/8611	computer syst- data process'g, CIMMYT II	IAR CIMMYT		
81-0020	global	486150	81	8112/8609	inf service- faba beans inf, FABIS I	IAR ICARDA		
86-0091	global	268500	86	8611/9001	inf service- faba beans inf, FABIS II	IAR ICARDA		
81-1008	global	97000	82	8201/8603	inf service- lentil, LENS I	IAR ICARDA nat-ac U Saskatchewan/Can idrc		
86-1017	global	385000	86	8612/9001	inf service- lentil, LENS II	IAR ICARDA nat-ac U Saskatchewan/Can		
83-0242	global SE Asia	230145	83	8300/8703	inf service- select fisheries inf serv, SFIS I	IAR ICLARM		
87-0184	global	147600	88	8803/9003	inf service- selective fisheries inf serv, SFIS II	IAR ICLARM		
82-0033	global	93814	82	8200/8312	computer s/w- multip' d budget'g, MULBUD I	IAR ICRAF		ANU
82-0210	global	69140	82	8200/8506	computer s/w- expansion, MULBUD II	IAR ICRAF		ANU
80-0085	global	175679	80	8000/8310	inf service- Q&A agroforestry, I	IAR ICRAF		
82-0152	global	261500	82	8200/8603	inf service- agroforestry II	IAR ICRAF		
85-0120	SE Africa	201395	85	8512/8712	inf service- agroforestry, ICRAF III?	IAR ICRAF		
76-0094	global	306500	76	7600/8203	inf centre- sorghum & millets, SMIC I	IAR ICRISAT		
81-0090	global	308875	82	8202/8609	inf service- sorghums & millet SMIC II	IAR ICRISAT		
86-0066	global	210000	86	8611/8911	inf service- semi-arid trop'l crops, SATCRIS I	IAR ICRISAT		
90-0258	global	122505	91	9105/9405	inf service- semi-arid tropical crop, SATCRIS II	IAR ICRISAT		
74-0031	global	248700	73	7300/7910	inf centre- int grain Legume inf, IGLIC I	IAR IITA		IITA
79-0119	global	215700	79	7900/8401	inf service- grain legume inf cent IGLIC II	IAR IITA		
83-0238	global	367520	84	8405/8804	inf service- grain legume, IGLIC III	IAR IITA		

78-0062	SE Africa	230136	78	7800/8302	inf service- animal prod'n doc team, ILCA I	IAR ILCA	
82-0109	SE Africa	373870	82	8211/8601	inf service- animal production, ILCA II	IAR ILCA	
86-0034	SE Africa	382094	86	8607/8907	inf service- animal product'n, ILCA III	IAR ILCA	
87-0146	global	510205	87	8710/9010	inf service- banana research, Prel ph I	IAR INIBAP	
91-0023	global	271715	91	9108/9408	inf service- banana & plantain inf ntwk, II	IAR INIBAP	CIRAD*; CTA*
91-??	global	122112	91	9106/9112	capacity building- comm satellites for health res, HEALTHNET I	idrc	
91-1043	global	762000	92	9207/9507	network- healthnet: satelllite comm research for health, HEALTHNET II	idrc	
79-0152	global	34200	79	7900/8108	computer syst- dev inf, UN-DIESA I	idrc	
80-0176	global	52800	80	8000/8302	inf service-development inf, UN-DIESA II	idrc	UNDTCD
75-0060	global	121000	75	7500/7707	inf service- health care bibliography I	idrc	
76-0146	global	232000	76	7600/7812	inf service- health care bibliography II	idrc	
87-0256	global	397960	88	8807/9107	network- decentralization of int dev inf ntwk on res in progress, IDIN I	idrc int-ngo ADIPA; CLACSO; EADI;AICARDES; CODESRIA	
91-0278	global	517240	92	n/a	inf service- dev inf ntwk on res in prog, IDIN II	reg-ngo CLACSO	UNESCO*; OECD
91-0249	global	139840	92	9202/9302	study- assessm't indicator for impact of inf on development, I	idrc	
93-0605	global	244000		n/a	study- impact of information on development, II	idrc	
94-0605	global	249600		n/a	study- impact of inf on dev, III	nat-ac UWO/Can	
72-0050	SE Asia	1342000	72	7200/7903	inf service- industrial ext'n (Technonet & Canada), Technonet I	idrc	NRC/Cnd, Nat. Ind Ext Serv in SE Asia
76-0082	SE Asia	1675000	76	7600/8009	inf service- indus tech, Technonet II	idrc/asro	
79-0151	Asia	488196	79	7900/8404	inf service- technology, Technonet III	reg-ngo Technonet	
74-0028	global	130000	73	7300/7902	inf service- int educ reporting serv, IERS I	int-gov IBE	CIDA, Ford F, ODA, SIDA, UNESCO, IBE UNICEF, USAID
76-0167	global	90000	76	7600/8106	inf service -int educ report'g, IERS II	int-gov UNESCO	CIDA, Ford F, ODA, SIDA, UNICEF, USAID
82-0005	Costa Rica	79000	82	8200/8302	study- inf syst design for export, SISEX I	int-ngo CETTEM	
83-0297	Costa Rica	34200	83	8300/8506	inf syst- export promotion SISEX II	int-ngo CETTEM	Costrica gov & priv secto
81-0149	Asia	462480	81	8100/8605	inf centre- diarrhoeal disease, DISC I	int-ngo ICDDR/Bgd	
85-0197	Asia	186670	86	8603/8806	inf service- diarrhoeal disease, DISC II	int-ngo ICDDR/Bgd	
88-0303	Asia	132150	89	8904/9104	inf service- diarrhoeal disease, DISC III	int-ngo ICDDR/Bgd	

78-0083	global	262146	82	8203/8612	publication- water & sanitation, Waterlines I	int-ngo ITPL/GB	
87-0081	global	95000	87	8711/9009	Publication- Waterlines II	int-ngo ITPL/GB	
86-0079	global	85695	86	8612/8706	study- survey of SATIS inf syst users	int-ngo SATIS	
87-0194	global	268900	88	8804/9104	thesaurus- thesaurus & classification syst for SATIS inf (f-up of 86-0079)	int-ngo SATIS	
85-0082	Latin Am	95425	85	8507/8701	computer comm- ntwk of NGOs in 5 countries	reg-ngo ILET/Chile	
86-0242	Latin Am	267456	87	8706/9005	computer comm- computer ntwking NGOs, RELIC/ILET II (Ph I-85-0082)	reg-ngo ILET/Chile	
88-0014	SE Africa	1365000	89	8906/9406	HRD- reg school for inf studies, SISA	nat-ac Addis Ababa U	UNESCO*
93-0607	Africa	757000		n/a	HRD- consort'm African inf sci school, CASIS	nat-ac Addis Ababa U	
90-0009	Latin Am	180070	90	9010/9309	MINISIS- res cent LA, I	nat-ac U Nat Aut Mexico	
94-0600	Latin Am	184380		n/a	MINISIS- res cent LA, II	nat-ac U Nat Aut Mexico	
88-0034	Tanzania	104560	88	8808/9012	computer syst- db design for agri co-ops, I	nat-ac Co-op College	
90-0305	Tanzania	133395	92	9201/9401	computer syst- co-operatives inf syst, II	nat-ac Co-op College	
87-1023	Morocco	135355	87	8712/8912	map & RS- remote sensing contribution to soil mapping, SIGMA I	nat-ac I AV H II nat-ac U Sherbrooke	
90-1038	Morocco	210335	91	9105/9405	computer syst- GIS for agri dev, SIGMA II	nat-ac I AV H II nat-ac U Sherbrooke	
88-0242	India	85545	89	8906/9203	capacity building- rural tech inf, CDRT/IERT I	nat-ac IERT	
92-0614	India	183950		n/a	inf service- env & rural techno, CDRT/IERT II	nat-ac IERT	
79-0141	global	248000	81	8106/8604	capacity building- int buffalo inf cent, IBIC I	nat-ac Kasetsart U	
87-0009	global	124160	87	8705/9011	inf service- buffaloes, IBIC II	nat-ac Kasetsart U	
81-0080	Thailand	37400	81	8100/8412	inf syst- Thai nat agris cent, I	nat-ac Kasetsart U	
84-0183	Thailand	49195	84	8412/8612	computer syst- Thai nat agris cent, II	nat-ac Kasetsart U	
85-0119	S Asia	348482	85	8512/8910	network- dev inf ntwk S Asia, DEVINSA I	nat-ac Marga Inst	
89-0225	S Asia	271040	90	9001/9211	inf service- DEVINSA II	nat-ac Marga Inst	
92-0617	S Asia	294510		n/a	study- business plan & market strategy for DEVINSA, III	nat-ac Marga Inst	
88-0280	India	174340	89	8903/9309	MINISIS- res cent India, I	nat-ac SNTDWU	
93-0608	India	177780		n/a	MINISIS- res cent India, II	nat-ac SNTDWU	
87-0167	Chile	82625	88	8801/9009	map & RS- RS for artisanal fishing I	nat-ac U Cat Valparaiso	
92-0610	Chile	297665		n/a	map & RS- remote sensing artisansl fisheries, II	nat-ac U Cat Valparaiso	
90-0146	Africa SE Africa	125000	90	9012/9111	HRD- African reg cent for inf studies, ARCIS I	nat-ac U Ibadan	
91-0138	Africa W Africa	556500	91	9111/9411	HRD- African reg cent inf sci, ARCIS II	nat-ac U Ibadan	

78-0129	global	11000	78	7800/8403	inf service- avian heamotozoa I	nat-ac U New Foundland	
82-0248	global	85500	82	8200/8704	computer syst- avian haematozoa, II	nat-ac U New Foundland	
84-1049	Nigeria	328530	85	8507/8807	map & RS- resource mapping Sokoto Rima basin, I	idrc nat-ac U Waterloo/Can	
89-1018	Nigeria	246695	90	9001/9401	map & RS- local-level mapping, II	nat-ac U Waterloo nat-ac U Lagos	
75-0130	Egypt	77600	75	7500/8109	capacity building- Agris/Egypt, I	nat-gov	
81-0022	Egypt	159500	81	8100/8603	inf service- agris Egypt II	nat-gov EDICA	
88-0127	Mali	110100	88	8812/9012	capacity building- dev industrial inf serv, I	nat-gov	
91-0166	Mali	145730	91	9112/9412	capacity building- dev industrial inf serv, II	nat-gov	
86-0162	Laos	98450	87	8704/8904	capacity building- enhancing users serv at CNDIST I	nat-gov	
91-0178	Laos	250000	92	9202/9602	capacity building- dev inf serv & infrastruc, II	nat-gov	
85-0240	Burkina Fas	95630	86	8605/8805	capacity building- nat agric inf syst, I	nat-gov	
88-0361	Burkina Fas	141400	89	8907/9107	computer syst- nat agri in syst, II	nat-gov	
84-0158	Togo	183180	84	8412/8612	capacity building- DEVSIS/Togo, I	nat-gov	
88-0324	Togo	163000	89	8904/9204	computer syst- planning & res inf doc, CDT II	nat-gov	
85-0173	Senegal	59560	86	8607/8804	capacity building- reorg doc matiere peche, REDMAPS I	nat-gov	
91-0161	Senegal	123055	92	9201/9501	computer syst- reorg fish doc, REDMAPS II	nat-gov	
84-0304	Sri Lanka	83300	85	8504/8704	CS-DRMS- Sri Lanka I	nat-gov	Comm Sec
89-0217	Sri Lanka	52050	90	9001/9009	CS-DRMS- Sri Lanka II	int-gov CFTC	
85-1044	Thailand	199820	87	8701/8902	inf centre- nat occup health & safety inf cent, NICE I	nat-gov nat-gov CCOHS/Can idrc	
92-1153	Thailand	100000		n/a	computer syst- occup'nal health safety inf, NICE II	nat-gov CCOHS/Can nat-gov NICE/Thai	
87-1019	global	466722	87	8712/9308	computer syst- poisons inf package, I	int-gov WHO nat-gov CCOHS, CTQ	
93-1154	global	411300		n/a	computer syst- poisons inf package II ?	nat-gov CCOHS/Can int-gov WHO	
83-0078	Senegal	22730	83	8300/8702	inf service- agris Senegal I	nat-gov	
86-0006	Senegal	199794	86	8609/9003	inf service- Agris Senegal II	nat-gov	
89-0309	Senegal	225841	90	9006/9303	inf service- Agris/Senegal III	nat-gov	
85-0085	Senegal	85500	85	8511/8711	capacity building- public health inf doc, I	nat-gov	
88-0069	Senegal	97000	89	8901/9107	inf service- public health, II	nat-gov	

87-0098	Chad	175800	87	8712/9101	inf syst- nat doc cent public health, CNDSP I	nat-gov	
91-0180	Chad	133680	92	9201/9412	capacity building- health inf network, II	nat-gov	
83-0039	Ethiopia	167080	83	8300/8607	map & RS- atlas of Ethiopia, I	nat-gov	
87-0042	Ethiopia	91510	87	8708/8808	map & RS- atlas of Ethiopia, II	nat-gov	
77-0016	Nepal	168900	79	7900/8310	inf centre- Nepal nat agri doc, NADC I	nat-gov APROSC	
82-0260	Nepal	86300	83	8300/8708	inf service- Nepal agric, NADC II	nat-gov APROSC	
88-1009	China	230000	88	8809/9009	study- written language in China Ph I	nat-gov nat-ac U Laval idrc	
90-1026	China	243282	91	9104/9301	inf service- written languages in China, II	nat-gov CASS nat-ac U Laval	
77-0127	global	202000	77	7700/8410	inf centre- coconut inf, CIC I	nat-gov CRB/SL	
84-0268	global	62460	85	8504/8804	inf service- coconut, CIC II	nat-gov CRB/SL	
84-0146	Indonesia	173020	84	8411/8711	capacity building- Indo'n fish inf syst, INFIS I	nat-gov DGF	
88-0199	Indonesia	353900	89	8903/9203	inf service- INFIS II	nat-gov DGF	
81-0178	Guinea	246000	82	8210/8510	capacity building- DEVSIS/Guinea I	nat-gov	
85-0114	Guinea	249250	85	8512/8906	inf centre- DEVSIS/ Guinea, II	nat-gov DRST	
80-0217	Asia Malaysia	60000	80	8000/8605	inf centre- rattan, RIC I	nat-gov FRIM	
85-0332	Asia	97145	86	8605/8905	inf service- rattan, RIC II	nat-gov FRIM/Malaysia	
72-0121	global	239000	72	7200/7710	inf centre- int irrigation inf, IIIC I	nat-ngo IIIC	COSTI/Israel ARO
76-0147	global	701000	76	7600/8012	inf service- int irrigation inf, IIIC II	nat-ngo IIIC	
80-0029	global	445800	81	8101/8701	inf service- int irrigation inf, IIIC III	nat-ngo IIIC	Israel
86-0087	Guinea-Bissa	192000	87	8703/8903	inf centre- res & planning, I	nat-gov INEP nat-gov /portugal idrc	
91-0171	Guinea-Bissa	180000	91	9112/9412	capacity building- inf for research & planning, II	nat-gov INEP	
88-0035	Kenya	76730	88	8808/8908	study- industrial sect & inf syst, I	nat-gov KIDRI	
91-0092	Kenya	176830	91	9109/9410	capacity building- nat industrial inf syst, II	nat-gov KIRDI	
78-0126	Jamaica	440000	78	7800/8407	inf syst- nat inf ntwk & syst, NACOLADS I	nat-gov NACOLADS	
83-0239	Jamaica	323510	83	8300/8803	inf service- nat inf ntwk syst, NACOLADS II	nat-gov NACOLADS	
89-0050	Jamaica	110000	89	8908/9201	inf service- nat inf ntwk & syst: publ educ prog, NACOLADS III?	nat-gov NACOLADS	
89-0044	Thailand	324800	89	8908/9112	inf syst- provincial mgmt inf, PMIS I	nat-gov NESDB	
92-8018	Thailand	652470	93	9305/9605	inf syst- integrated inf syst Thai rural dev, II	nat-gov NESDB	
85-0175	Asia & Pacif	125285	86	8604/8904	inf service- energy, INNERTAP I	nat-gov PNOC/Phl	UNESCO
91-0033	Asia & Pacif	160495	92	9202/9502	inf service- energy, INNERTAP II	nat-gov PNOC/Phl	UNESCO*

87-0253	Jordan	420000	88	8804/9004	capacity building- nat inf syst Jordan, I	nat-gov RSS	
91-0228	Jordan	384405	92	9203/9403	capacity building- nat inf syst, II	nat-gov RSS	
83-0258	Mauritania	94930	83	8300/8705	inf centre- agri doc, SONADER I	nat-gov SONADER	
87-0052	Mauritania	93715	87	8707/8908	capacity building- support & mgmt: agri doc, SONADER II	nat-gov SONADER	
86-0080	Caribbean	447450	87	8701/9001	inf syst- Caribbean energy inf, CEIS	nat-gov SRC/jm	UNESCO*, CommSC*
91-0141	Caribbean	414795	92	9201/9502	capacity building- nfp of Carib'n energy inf syst, CEIS II	nat-gov SRC/jm	
87-0106	China	112600	87	8711/8911	MINISIS- res cent China I	nat-gov STIC	
89-0277	China	93790	90	9007/9203	MINISIS- res cent China II	nat-gov STIC	
91-0308	China	199950	92	9205/9503	MINISIS- res cent China III	nat-gov STIC	
88-0269	India	120450	89	8903/9202	study- Bihar: an evaluation of change	nat-ac U Delhi	
92-0611	India	504769		n/a	capacity building- GIS Bihar, f-up of study 88-0269	nat-gov? SCADA	
90-0011	Ecuador	49607	90	9007/9206	network- community bookstores, I	nat-ngo CDS	
92-0615	Ecuador	228000		n/a	capacity building- community inf ntwk, II	nat-ngo CDS	
87-0058	Chile	63682	87	8708/9004	capacity building- rural & urban dev, CETAL I	nat-ngo CETAL	
90-0039	Chile	122010	90	9009/9309	inf service- rural & urban dev, CETAL II	nat-ngo CETAL	
84-0057	Colombia	200000	84	8408/8608	network- nat health inf Columbia, I	nat-ngo FEPAFEM	Colombia; COLLIENCIAS*
89-0163	Colombia	153580	89	8911/9111	network- consolidat'n of nat health inf ntwk, II	nat-ngo FEPAFEM	
86-0142	Costa Rica	124421	86	8612/9003	inf service- women in dev, I	nat-ngo Fund'n Accin Ya	
90-0329	Costa Rica	110000	92	9205/9405	network- women & dev inf, II	nat-ac U Nacional	U nacional; NORAD
76-0145	global	45700	76	7600/8105	inf centre- int ferroc't inf, IFIC I	reg-ac AIT	New Z, USAID
80-0095	global	34941	80	8000/8410	inf service- int ferroc't inf, IFIC II	reg-ac AIT	
88-0339	Asia	194100	89	8905/9205	inf service- ferrocement for rural dev, FIN	reg-ac AIT	
78-0010	Asia	155015	78	7800/8304	inf centre- sanitation, ENSIC I	reg-ac AIT	
82-0072	Asia	98730	82	8200/8610	inf service- env sanitation, ENSIC II	reg-ac AIT	
72-0046	Asia	117290	72	7200/7703	inf centre- soil eng'g inf, AGE I	reg-ac AIT	AIT
76-0107	Asia	140600	76	7600/8102	inf service- geotech eng'g, AGE II	reg-ac AIT	
80-0086	Asia	20705	80	8000/8310	inf service- geotech eng'g, AGE III	reg-ac AIT	
82-0158	Oceania	372000	82	8200/8704	inf centre- reg & nat PIC, I	reg-ac USP	CIDA, EEC, JICA
85-0228	Oceania	278000	86	8605/8904	inf service- Pacific inf cent, PIC II	reg-ac USP	
87-0189	Arab countr	220000	88	8804/9204	MINISIS- res cent, ALDOC I	reg-gov ALDOC	
92-0605	Arab countr	259390		n/a	MINISIS- res cent, ALDOC II	reg-gov ALDOC	
85-0245	Africa	38000	86	8602/8605	HRD- doc & inf on standard, ARSO training	reg-gov ARSO	AFN/France; Kenya

							BS; SC Can
86-0168	Africa	296000	87	8704/8904	capacity building- African standards doc ntwrk, ARSO I	reg-gov ARSO	
89-0025	Africa	244685	89	8909/9109	network- standards doc, ARSO-DISNET II	reg-gov ARSO	
85-0111	SE Asia	313270	85	8512/8812	inf centre- weeds, SEAWIC I	reg-gov BIOTROP	
89-0262	SE Asia	315652	90	9006/9306	inf service- weeds, SEAWIC II	reg-gov BIOTROP	
87-0108	Arab countr global	252000	87	8711/8911	inf centre- environmental health, CEHANET I	reg-gov CEHA	
90-0282	Arab countr M-East/N-afr	100000	91	9103/9303	inf service- env health, CEHANET II	reg-gov CEHA	
75-0101	Latin Am	534900	75	7500/7809	inf syst- population doc serv, DOCPAL I	reg-gov CELADE	
77-0161	Latin Am	333880	78	7800/8104	inf service- LA population doc syst DOCPAL II	reg-gov CELADE	
80-0164	Latin Am	115300	80	8000/8207	inf syst- integr'n of DOCPAL & CEPAL, III?	reg-gov CELADE	
84-0229	Latin Am	215115	85	8502/8712	computer s/w- PC based syst for small area data retrieval, REDATAM I	reg-gov CEPAL	
87-0248	Latin Am	224689	88	8804/9107	computer syst- REDATAM (CELADE) II	reg-gov CEPAL	
92-1152	Latin Am	511360		n/a	computer syst- REDATAM & GIS appl'n tools, REDATAM III	reg-gov CELADE nat-ac U Waterloo	
78-0098	Caribbean	146465	78	7800/8104	capacity building- nfp of CARISPLAN, I	reg-gov CEPAL	
80-0155	Caribbean	703207	80	8000/8504	inf service- expansion CARISPLAN II	reg-gov CEPAL	
84-0207	Caribbean	538520	85	8502/8802	computer syst- Caribbean inf ntwrk, CDC CARISPLAN III?	reg-gov CEPAL	WIPO
78-0061	Latin Am	280900	78	7800/8106	inf syst- plann'g inf ntwrk, INFOPLAN I	reg-gov CEPAL	
80-0154	Latin Am	637570	80	8000/8507	network- decenterization, INFOPLAN II	reg-gov CEPAL	
85-0205	Latin Am	265919	86	8605/8905	inf service- INFOPLAN III	reg-gov CEPAL/ECLAC	
86-0109	Africa	137350	86	8611/8811	capacity building- water & sanitation inf syst, CIEH I	reg-gov CIEH	
90-0027	SE Africa	150680	90	9006/9204	inf service- water & sanitation, CIEH II	reg-gov CIEH	
82-0030	Latin Am	105200	82	8200/8608	network- public admin inf, CLAD I	reg-gov CLAD	
85-0115	Latin Am	200400	85	8512/8712	capacity building- public admin, CLAD doc cent & nfp, II	reg-gov CLAD	
87-0089	Latin Am	310000	87	8712/9010	network- expans'n of publ admin inf, CLAD III	reg-gov CLAD/VEN	
86-0017	Africa	357842	86	8608/8808	capacity building- technological inf, CRAT I	reg-gov CRAT	
88-0241	Africa	285700	89	8905/9205	network- inf syst food & technology, CRAT II	reg-gov CRAT	
86-0217	Caribbean E	123320	87	8705/9005	CS-DRMS- E- Caribbean I	reg-gov ECCB/St Christ	CFTC
90-0051	Caribbean	200000	90	9008/9208	CS DRMS- Caribbean II	reg-gov ECCB	CFTC*

72-0123	Latin Am	332500	74	7400/7805	network- reg agri inf, Agris LA I	reg-gov IICA	IICA, US/NAL
77-0062	Latin Am	630000	77	7700/8209	computer syst- agrinter cent, Agris LA II	reg-gov IICA	
77-0100	W Africa	434000	77	7700/8501	network- Sahel inf network, RESADOC I	reg-gov Inst Sahel	FAO;UNESCO;USAID; Mali
82-0220	W Africa	81000	82	8200/8502	network- Sahelian inf ntwrk, RESADOC intermediate ph	reg-gov Inst Sahel	Germany*; France*; USAID*
83-0316	W Africa	680779	84	8404/8804	network- Sahel inf network RESADOC II	reg-gov Inst Sahel	Germany;France;UNDP; USAID
88-0015	W Africa	395000	88	8807/9107	network- Sahel inf network, RESADOC III	reg-gov Inst Sahel	CIDA*
76-0027	SE Asia	74485	76	7600/8009	computer syst- int serials data syst, ISDS-SEA I	nat-gov NL/Thai	IND, MAL, PHL, SIN, UNESCO
80-0190	SE Asia	61700	81	8100/8511	computer syst- serial control, ISDS-SEA II	reg-gov ISDS-SEA/Thai	
75-0022	Latin Am	141900	76	7600/8001	inf syst- CEPIS inf syst desgn, REPIDISCA I	reg-gov PAHO	
79-0117	Latin Am	344380	79	7900/8410	network- sanitary eng'g env sci, master plan REPIDISCA II	reg-gov PAHO	
83-0152	Latin Am	538900	83	8300/8701	capacity building- npf, REPIDISCA III	reg-gov PAHO	UNESCO
85-0025	SE Africa	263746	85	8506/8902	inf syst- SACCAR inf syst design, prel ph I	reg-gov SACCAR	
92-0613	SE Africa	250280		n/a	network- SADC agri inf, SAAINET II	reg-gov SACCAR	
83-0243	SE Asia	500000	83	8300/8803	inf service- Tropmed museum & ref cent: mosquito-borne diseases, TROPMED I	reg-gov SEAMEO/Tropmed	
88-0010	SE Asia	186350	88	8807/9205	inf service- tropmed ref cent, TROPMED II	reg-gov SEAMEO/Tropmed	
73-0047	SE Asia	80650	73	7300/7609	inf syst- agri inf bank Asia, AIBA I	reg-gov SEARCA	PCARRD; SEARCA
75-0084	SE Asia	564600	75	7500/7912	inf service- agri, AIBA II	reg-gov SEARCA	
78-0122	SE Asia	480480	78	7800/8503	computer syst- AIBA III	reg-gov SEARCA	
85-0285	Africa Cameroon	96000	86	8603/8803	capacity building- POPIN-Africa, IFORD I	reg-gov UN-ECA	
88-0087	Africa	125000	88	8812/9009	inf service- POPIN-Afrique, IFORD II	reg-gov UN-ECA	
79-0080	Africa	550000	79	7900/8303	inf syst- DEVSIS Africa, PADIS I	reg-gov UN-ECA	3 int & reg
81-0195	Africa	468410	82	8206/8606	network- support for nfp PADIS-DEVSIS II	reg-gov UN-ECA	
86-0175	Africa	340000	87	8703/8903	HRD- nfp of PADIS-DEVSIS, PADIS III	reg-gov UN-ECA	
83-0151	Caribbean	284000	83	8300/8701	inf syst- market inf syst, pilot proj ACT I	reg-ngo ACT	
85-0206	Caribbean	362410	86	8602/8902	inf service- market data, Market Inf Sys II	reg-ngo ACT	
91-0064	Caribbean	63890	91	9109/9209	inf service- reg market & trade inf, ACT III	reg-ngo ACT	
83-0047	Latin Am	73985	83	8300/8606	capacity building- RIALIDE ntwk streng'g, I	reg-ngo ALIDE	
85-0333	Latin Am	98000	86	8605/8805	inf service- financial, RIALIDE II	reg-ngo ALIDE/Peru	
86-0106	Asia	109000	86	8612/8812	inf service- water & sanitat'n, Approtech I	reg-ngo Approtech Asia	
89-0212	Asia	307720	90	9003/9303	inf service- water & sanitat'n, Approtech II	reg-ngo Approtech Asia	

73-0024	W Africa	688000	74	7400/7809	publication- Famille et Dev (ASAFED) I	idrc/varo	
77-0045	W Africa	796000	77	7700/8403	publication- Famille et Dev, est of ASAFED	reg-ngo ASAFED	Action de Careme, Ford F, SIDA, Swiss Coop, UNFPA
82-0222	W SE Africa	50000	83	8300/8504	publication- Famille et Dev, ASAFED final ph	reg-ngo ASAFED	CIDA, Ford F, SIDA, Action de Careme
86-0048	W Africa Africa	55455	86	8608/8902	publication- Famille et Dev, ASAFED III	reg-ngo ASAFED	
77-0014	Latin Am	142110	77	7700/8205	inf syst- LA educt doc syst CIDE, REDUC I	reg-ngo CIDE	
81-0087	Latin Am	314810	81	8100/8411	inf service- LA education doc, REDUC II	reg-ngo CIDE	
83-0232	Latin Am	401000	83	8300/8803	inf service- educ doc, REDUC III	reg-ngo CIDE	
88-0318	Latin Am	240000	89	8904/9104	capacity building- REDUC network: mgmt & technology support, IV?	reg-ngo CIDE	USAID; CIDA; UNESCO; OAS
86-0033	Africa	452735	86	8607/8807	capacity building- CODESRIA IV	reg-ngo CODESRIA	SAREC, Ford F
88-0249	Africa	1016330	89	8903/9203	capacity building- CODESRIA V	reg-ngo CODESRIA	SAREC; Ford F
77-0025	W Africa	160000	77	7700/8108	inf service- Q&A serv, INADES I	reg-ngo INADES	
80-0140	W Africa	208900	80	8000/8504	inf service- Q&A serv, INADES II	reg-ngo INADES	
84-0324	Cameroon	137840	85	8510/8807	HRD- means of inf for rural dev, INADES I	reg-ngo INADES/Cm	
88-0140	Cameroon	248350	88	8812/9109	inf service- means of inf for rural dev, INADES II	reg-ngo INADES/Cm	
81-0202	global	161306	83	8302/8610	inf service- bananas & plant, BAPIC I?	reg-ngo UPEB/Panama	
89-0105	global/ L-Am	218000	89	8911/9111	network- banana res inf network II?	reg-ngo UPEB/Panama	

IV. HIGHLIGHTS AND ISSUES NOTED IN PCRs

IV.1. List of the PCRs reviewed

Total of 21 PCRs were examined. Of the 28 projects selected by M. Stone, 9 had no PCRs. Two projects were added on as they were used as a test case.

Africa

1. ARCIS, 90-0146; 91-0138 --- no PCR
2. DEVIS Africa - PADIS, 79-0080; 81-0195; 86-0175 --- PCR
3. Famille et Developpement, 73-0024; 77-0045; 82-0222; 86-0048 --- PCR
4. Debt Management (Mozambique), 89-0230 --- PCR
5. Panafrican Rural Documentation and Information Network, 86-0237 --- PCR
6. Patent Technology Information - ARIPO, 90-0008 --- PCR

South Asia

1. DISC, 81-0149; 85-0197; 88-0303 --- PCR for 88-0303
2. CSDRMS - Sri Lanka, 84-0304; 89-0217 --- PCR for 89-0217
3. Nepal National Agricultural Documentation Centre, 77-0016; 82-0260 --- PCR
4. Coconut Information Centre (Global), 77-0127; 84-0268 --- no PCR

Southeast Asia (including China)

1. ECOKWNOWICS (Philippines), 87-0317 --- PCR
2. MINISIS - China, 87-0106, 89-0277, 87-0106 --- no PCR
3. TECHNONET Asia, 72-0050; 76-0082; 79-0151 --- PCR
4. National Occupational Health & Safety Information Centre (Thailand), 85-1044 -- no PCR
5. Tea Information Services - China, 88-0039 --- PCR

Caribbean

1. CARISPLAN/INFOPLAN - ECLAC/CEPAL, 78-0098; 80-0155; 84-0207 --- PCR
2. Technical Information Service - CARIRI (Trinidad), 88-1038 --- PCR
3. National Information Plan (NACOLADS/Jamaica), 78-0126; 83-0239; 89-0050 --- PCR
for 83-0239

Latin America

1. Bolivian National Information Centre (SYFNID), 76-0066 --- no PCR
2. Decentralized Micro-computer based Tools for National Information System (Cuba), 85-0116
--- PCR
3. REDATAM - CELADE/CEPAL, 84-0229; 87-0248; 92-1152 --- no PCR
4. Regional Post-graduate Program in Information Studies-Latin America, 86-0023 --- PCR
5. INFOPLAN - CEPAL, 78-0061; 80-0154; 85-0205 --- PCR
6. Information for Export Promotion (Costa Rica), 82- 0005, 83-0297 --- PCR

Middle East / North Africa

1. Labour Information System (Egypt), 86-0182 --- no PCR
2. IIC (global), 72-0121; 76-0147; 80-0029 --- PCR
3. National Information System (Jordan), 87-0253 --- no PCR

Global

1. CS-DRMS - Debt Management Software Development, 84-0182 --- PCR
2. Banana and Plantain Information Network - INIBAP, 87-0146; 91-0023 --- no PCR
3. International Buffalo Information Centre, 79-0141; 87-0009 --- PCR

IV.2. Summary of Highlights and Issues

A. Africa

Project: Famille et Development, 73-0024; 77-0045; 82-0222; 86-0048

Four grants (total of \$1,589,455) over 16 years. Further grant of \$80,000 was made in 1990 (90-0097) to support publication of two special issues of Famille et Development.

ISD/IDRC began publication of Famille et Development in 1975. IDRC was one of the donors that facilitated establishment of an NGO, ASAFED (l'Association Africaine d'éducation et développement), in 1979. Subsequently, publication of Famille et Development was transferred to ASAFED and ISD (later CD) continued to support the publication.

Objectives: To provide information on family health, nutrition, maternal & child care, sex education, hygiene, family planning to francophone African countries.

Approaches: Regional initiative and planning, institutional management

Capacity/Institution Building: n/a

IT & ITM: n/a

Information reaching to beneficiaries:

- The publication reached to a broad cross section of readers in Africa. It was used in preparation of radio programs, schools, programs of health training schools and training colleges.
- The magazine performed an extremely useful function in disseminating research results and informing West Africans on health and developmental issues; almost one of its kind in West Africa.

Factors affecting successful conclusion of project:

- Leadership & management commitment. The project took off successfully. However, the project was used by an influential individual, well known to IDRC/WARO, as a means of advancing personal interest.
- By moving the operation to Togo, the publication managed to survive. However, it never regained its original strength and had difficulties in securing financial independence.
- Ownership and Marketing of the publication. The publication was seen as IDRC's creation. No concerted efforts were made to market the publication, both to public and other donors, and become independent.

Project: DEVSIS Africa - PADIS, 79-0080; 81-0195; 86-0175

Three grants (total of \$1,358,410) over 10 years.

Related grants: POPIN-Afrique (88-0087 & 85-0285), MINISIS Resource Centre (92-0606), Computer-Based Networking in Africa (89-0193), Effectiveness of Information Policy Instruments in Africa (92-0604). Separate grants were also made to number of countries so that they could effectively participate in the regional system, PADIS.

Objectives: To establish a cooperative, decentralized system that would ensure access to information generated in Africa on issues relating to socio-economic development, including provision of information services, strengthening national capacities.

Approaches: Regional initiative from ECA, central planning and management.

Capacity/Institution Building:

- Information handling capacities of African countries have been strengthened. PADIS methodologies and concepts were transferred to the national level. Skills of information personnel at the national participating organizations were strengthened and upgraded.
- National capacities of number of countries were strengthened through separate national grants, e.g., Guinea (81-0178 & 85-0114), Botswana (83-0313) Algeria (87-0193), Sudan (87-0090) Togo (84-0140 & 88-0324), etc.
- It would be useful to examine why the national grants could not effectively be channeled through the existing regional project (PADIS), as the purposes of the national grants were entirely consistent with PADIS and they were supported within the framework of the regional system.

IT & ITM: Computer systems to organize and process bibliographic and non-bibliographic information. PADIS norm and standards based on MINISIS and DEVSIS methodology.

Information reaching to beneficiaries:

- The primary objectives of PADIS appear to be to develop a regional system and strengthen national capacities so that the countries would be able to provide national inputs to the regional system (PADIS).
- The project efforts were concentrated on collection and procession of information, and training of national staff.
- The project produced number of bibliographies (DEVINDEX Africa), but their utilization or efforts made to increase utilization of the outputs of the system was not explained.

- The PCR noted that utilization of information or outputs of the system is considered as a weakness, but the reasons for this weakness were not explained.

Factors affecting successful conclusion of project:

- Information capacity building and transformation to information society are a long-term undertaking. Hi-tech approach without basic capacity building at ground level often requires high inputs, but may not yield expected results. After five years of operation, ECA found that the concept of using satellite technology to provide development information to African countries was unworkable in the short term, because of low information infrastructure in the countries and requirement of very high inputs.
- Project formulation based on local conditions and capabilities of the participating countries.
- Capacity at the national, i.e., participants of the network, level found to be essential for a functioning regional information network.
- Effective and clear communication at all levels, including between IDRC, PADIS and project manager.
- Political support at the regional level. The member countries of ECA felt that PADIS is important for their countries and region, thus securing supports and commitment of the governments, institutions and donors.

Project: Grant and Debt Recording and Management System - Mozambique, 89-0230

Single grant of \$101,100 + \$582 over 24 + 8 months.

The role of ISD/IDRC was that of co-financier. The PCR did not indicate ISD's involvement in implementation and execution of the project, but highlighted the following points:

- The IS/IDRC grant was made to the Special Commonwealth Fund for Mozambique (SCFM) to leverage matching funds from the UK into the general fund. The SCFM would have funded the activity totally, if IDRC had not made its contribution.
- The project's objectives have been met. Significant progress was made during 1993. i.e., after the project completion.
- Given Mozambique's shortage of human resources, it was a difficult project to undertake and it may have been somewhat premature. However, Mozambique urgently needed to develop its capacity to manage and monitor its external debts.
- Considering the program orientations of ISS/IDRC at the completion of the project, the second phase request was not supported.

Project: Patent Technology Information - ARIPO, 90-0008

Single grant of \$225,740 over 24 + 18 months.

Related projects: African Standard Documentation Network (86-0168; 89-0025); OAPI and Patent Information System (85-0098)

Objectives: To improve and strengthen the industrial property activities of ARIPO through use of patent information in order to assist the industrial and economic development of its 14 member countries.

Approaches: Regional initiative, central planning and management

Capacity/Institution Building:

- ARIPO has gained the capacity to organize, process and provide information services, particularly application of PC, patent abstracts on CD-ROM and methodologies adopted and developed by WIPO, ECLAC and OAPI.
- The PCR did not indicate national capacity development, although it noted that missions to the member countries were made to collect patent documents.

IT & ITM: Application of PC, CD-ROM and standard methodologies used for handling patent information.

Information reaching to beneficiaries:

- The PCR indicated that (a) time required to process patent application has been reduced significantly, from 28 to 20 months, (b) a large number of patent documents was collected, and (c) numerous patent searches were conducted.
- However, it did not indicate the purposes and users of the searches, and if and how these activities contributed to economic and industrial development of the member countries.
- The project objectives included to determine the users and beneficiaries in rural areas in order to promote technological development and creativity and technology transfer to the member countries. The PCR did not indicate the efforts in these areas.
- Given that the project was completed recently, it may be too early to note effects of the project.

Factors affecting successful conclusion of project:

- Continuity in project leadership and commitment. There was a change of the project leader. Fortunately, the new project leader who did not participate in project formulation, supported and adhered to the project concept, objectives and methodologies.
- Project formulation taking into account capacities and commitment of national participating organizations and countries. Not all member countries participated or were willing to participate in the project. The PCR did not indicate if the countries were consulted during the project formulation.
- This project landed itself an opportunity to generate income by charging fees to the patent applicants.

Others:

- The project evaluation planned at the end of the project was not carried out because the proposed changes in methodology and cost could not be supported within the project.
- The second phase request was not supported because it was felt premature and the activities proposed were basically continuation of the first phase.

Project: Panafrican Rural Documentation and Information Network, 86-0237

Single grant of \$221,000 over 24 + 24 months. Project preparation meeting was supported by a DAP (3-A-85-4186).

Objectives: To establish a network of the four documentation centres of the Institut panafrican de documentation (IPD), and to link the network with the existing regional networks such as PADIS and RESADOC, in order to disseminate and exchange rural development information.

Approaches: Regional initiative, central planning and management

Capacity/Institution Building:

- IPD documentation centres acquired equipment and resource materials.
- Established linkages with regional information networks, NGOs and other regional and international organizations working on rural development.
- Assistance to the documentation units of NGOs working in rural development was not carried out.
- The network of the four documentation centres of IPD was not established.

IT & ITM: n/a M/F, AV

Information reaching to beneficiaries:

- Number of bibliographies, accession lists and catalogues were published, but their usage and distribution were not explained.
- Several hundreds of documents were collected and M-fiched, but there is no indication of their distribution or usage.

Factors affecting successful conclusion of project:

- Project management and institutional environment. The project activities were coordinated by a documentalist without resources and authorities. Management decision and budget were controlled by the Secretariat of IPD. No activity could be initiated without permission from the Secretariat in Douala. Importantly, the management decisions were taken without inputs or consultation with the documentalists of the four Documentation Centres, including purchase of the equipment and resource materials, resulting in total disinterest by the documentalists. The highly centralized management style and institutional culture did not encourage cooperation and initiatives. Networking could not be accommodated within the existing structure and culture.
- Project objectives. IPD understood that the main objectives of the project were to acquire equipment and resource materials for the Documentation Centres in order to strengthen their capacities. It should be noted that the specific objectives of the project did not indicate networking as one of the objectives.
- Adherence to the project intent. Assistance to small documentation centres was misdirected. The project staff visited the large government agencies, not small NGOs working on rural development.

B. South Asia

Project: Diarrhoeal Diseases Information Services and Documentation (DISC),
81-0149; 85-0197; 88-0303

Three grants (total of \$781,300) over 9 years.

Objectives: To establish DISC at the ICDDR, B in order to provide an effective information and documentation service in the field of diarrhoeal disease in order that researchers and practitioners in the field, especially in Asia, so that up to date information necessary to prevent and control the disease, and to reduce unnecessary duplicated efforts, would be readily accessible and available.

Approaches: Global SIAC, institutional (ICDDR, B) planning and management

Capacity/Institution Building:

- Establishment of DISC, including support for staff, equipment for library and publication, and skill development in all aspects of management of specialized information centre, and publication, including application of PCs and CD-ROMs, scientific editing and indexing, desk-top publishing.
- DISC became a model library in the use of IT and provided training to other information centres in South Asia.

IT & ITM: PCs and CD-ROMs, desk-top publishing.

Information reaching to beneficiaries:

- The project outputs (JDDR, bibliographies and Glimpse) were well received by the research and scientific communities.
- However, no example was given to show to what extent the project outputs contributed to control and prevention of diarrhoeal disease.
- Services of DISC were promoted through participation of project staff at number of regional and international meetings as well as announcement in the project publications, i.e., JDDR and Glimpse.

Factors affecting successful conclusion of project:

- Commitment of the host institution from the beginning of the project. DISC was not originally considered as one of the core activities of the host institution, ICDDR, B.
- Stability of the host institution. ICDDR, B depended on donor support for its operation and had to cope with severe funding crisis that affected performance of the project.
- Project formulation taking into account institutional capacities and capabilities, as well as other externalities such as project environment and local condition.
- Need for a feasibility study before launching a major project. Feasibility study should include a detailed assessment of the recipients' capacity and capability, to facilitate project formulation that ensures clearly defined objectives and methodology, teamwork and clear communication.
- Stability of the project leadership and their ability to provide management support. Frequent change at the top management and their heavy workload prevented the project receiving attention and leadership necessary for a steady progress.
- Viability of specialized scientific journal (JDDR) that was seen as serving the needs of its members only, and could not attract broad subscription base.

Project: Debt Recording and Management System - Sri Lanka, 84-0304; 89-0217

Two grants (total of \$135,350) over 5 years.

The project was executed and implemented by the External Debt Management Unit of Sri Lanka and CFTC. The role of IS/IDRC was similar to that of a financier.

Objectives: To test the CS-DRMS software and methodology and to upgrade local capability so as to optimize their efforts in monitoring and managing external debts.

Approaches: Global (Commonwealth countries) initiative, central planning and management

Capacity/Institution Building:

- The External Debt Management Unit (EDMU) acquired capacity to maintain databases on external loans and grants, e.g., computer hardware, software (CS-DRMS), DRMS methodologies and skills necessary to operate the system.
- An administrative infrastructure for systematic collection, recording, monitoring and reporting of loans and grants has been established.
- CFTC gained valuable experience in transfer of CS-DRMS, including learning limitations of the software. While developing the capacities of EDMU, this project used Sri Lanka as a test case for CS-DRMS transfer to national institutions.

Information reaching to beneficiaries:

- The software was successfully installed, the staff trained and the system operating. However, the PCR noted that the system was not actively used to analyze various financial opportunities, thus the country had yet to benefit from the use of the system in formulating debt management policy.

Factors affecting successful conclusion of project:

- Project leadership and environment. The first phase suffered because of personality conflicts among key project personnel. The situation was corrected by assigning the project management responsibility to another person with appropriate authority and management skills.
- Project design needs to ensure appropriate collaborative and cooperative mechanisms between/among the key institutions that must collaborate in national financial planning and debt management, e.g., the Central Bank, Ministry of Planning and Finance and External Debt Management Unit.
- Training requirements should not be underestimated. To be effective, the countries need not only the skills required for the system operation but also knowledge on various aspects of loan administration.

Project: Agricultural Documentation Centre - Nepal, 77-0016; 82-0260

Two grants (total of \$255,200) over 7 years.

Related supports: Agricultural Projects Services Centre-Library Enlargement (82-0254); Glossary of Important Nepali Plants and Animals (85-0051).

Objectives: To establish national agricultural documentation centre in order to introduce basic information services to Nepal agricultural sector, particularly through establishment of a model library and promotion of services.

Approaches: National initiatives, central planning and management

Capacity/Institution Building:

- The project facilitated establishment of the only agricultural documentation center in the country. Nepal gained capacity and capability to produce national agricultural abstracts and bibliographies, and participate in an international agricultural information system, AGRIS.
- Three staff received professional qualifications through study in India.
- The NADC became the "first stop" for anyone seeking Nepal's agricultural information.
- As one of the kind in the country (the library space was expanded through the support of the IDRC President's Office, 82-0254), the NADC enjoyed national attention, contributing to increased "library awareness" in the country.

Information reaching to beneficiaries:

- Numerous publications were produced, e.g., occasional bibliographies on various selected topics, Newsletter, thesis abstracts, union list of serials, etc.
- The PCR notes that the service, bibliographies and abstracts did not contribute to improved information services to Nepal agricultural sector. Some of the reasons noted were poor motivation on the part of scientists, difficulty with English, general local conditions giving low value or use for abstracts or bibliographies, difficulty in obtaining actual documents.

Factors affecting successful conclusion of project:

- The medium and methods of information delivery must be locally appropriate. The project successfully delivered the projects outputs specified in the project document, but they contributed little in terms of meeting information needs of Nepali agricultural sector.
- Use of appropriate technology. M-fiche laboratory was successfully installed, but there were few M-fiche reading facilities in the country.
- Difficulties in obtaining needed documents. This difficulty did not encourage users to use the library services or bibliographies.
- The physical visibility, e.g., the Library and display of publication and equipment, did promote public awareness on "library", thus helped to promote establishment of libraries in other institutions and built "library image".
- Future of the project outputs. There was no indication that the model library in a field station that was established by the project would continue after termination of the project. Toward the end of the project, the quality and quantity of the project outputs began to deteriorate.

C. Southeast Asia

Project: Technonet Asia, 72-0050; 76-0082; 79-0151

Three grants (total of \$2,343,196) over 10 years.

Related grants: Industrial Extension Manual - Asia (83-0048), Technonet Manual - Translation into Bengali (88-0009), Industrial Strengthening to Enhance Delivery Capability of Support Services to Small Scale Enterprises (92-1302)

Objectives: To set up the coordinating unit of a regional industrial extension network in order to facilitate regional cooperation and strengthen industrial extension capabilities of the national institutions that were assisting local industries.

Approach: Regional initiative, central, consultative planning and management

Capacity/Institution Building:

- Technonet Asia was conceived in 1972 by IDRC with the aim of building up indigenous capability for industrial extension services to small and medium industries. In 1976 Technonet became a legal NGO, with a Governing Council and an Executive Director.
- Industrial extension capacities of 14 national participating organizations in 11 countries and collaboration among these organizations have been strengthened.

- Numerous manuals packaging technology know-how, and training manuals for technical extension were produced.
- Technonet became a model for industrial extension network.

Information reaching to beneficiaries:

- The external evaluation conducted in 1982 noted that Technonet-Asia achieved all its original objectives.
- Numerous industrial extension materials and training materials were published. Technical advice was provided to the participating organizations. Seminars and workshops encouraging regional entrepreneurship development were organized.
- During the third phase, Technonet-Asia had 38 staff members who provided technical advice to the participating organizations (POs) in the member countries and 25 technical staff of POs were involved in exchange visits.
- From the related project (Technonet Manual - Translation into Bengali, 88-0009), one wonders how effectively the Technonet publications were used by the countries where English is not their working language.

Factors affecting successful conclusion of project:

- Leadership and entrepreneurship. Technonet's ability to link the project activities with other regional and international initiatives by such organizations as CIDA, UNIDO, ILO, JICA, UNDP, FIT, TPI, etc.
- Successful collaboration between Canadian institution (NRC) and regional NGO.
- Clear understanding of needs of the beneficiaries. The program must reflect the needs of the small and medium industry (SMI) sector, as well as the needs of the POs.
- Project management. Reporting, monitoring and evaluation need to be tightened, based on hard facts not on the generalities, in order to allow immediate corrective action where necessary.
- Ownership of the program. The POs and their Government need to realize that they are part of Technonet, and be more interested in group activities, not just in single county activity.
- Effective fund raising. In order to secure continuity, Technonet - Asia needed to diversify its funding source rather than depending mainly on IDRC.

Project: ECOKNOMICS - Microcomputer Based Expert System (Philippines), 87-0317

Single grant of 59,615 over 12 + 4 months.

Objectives: To develop a prototype software that can demonstrate how PC based artificial intelligence (AI) techniques can provide cost-effective solutions to the problems of managing and integrating economic data and models to support planning and policy-making.

Capacity/Institution Building:

- The researcher learned how to use object-based methods and demonstrated that it is possible to represent economic models using AI technique.
- However, none of the specific objectives of the project were accomplished.

IT & ITM: Modeling tools, object-based system (Nexpert/Object)

Information reaching to beneficiaries: n/a

Factors affecting successful conclusion of project:

- Adherence to project objectives, not the interest of individual researcher, must be ensured.
- It should be noted that a related project, Information Centre on development policy modeling (83-0134), failed, without accomplishing the project objectives, due to somewhat similar circumstance.

Project: Tea Information Services - China, 88-0039

Single grant of \$223,600 over 36 months.

Objectives: To transfer S&T know-how relevant to tea cultivation and production to small holder tea farmers in rural communities.

Approaches: National initiative, participatory and interagency planning and management

Capacity/Institution Building:

- Technical capability of TRI Information Department was strengthened significantly through training in all aspects of information management and processing and acquisition of PCs and peripheries.
- Tea Research Institution (TRI) gained significant experience in information packaging and technology transfer to the target users in rural area.
- TRI gained international visibility and reputation, resulting in establishment of contacts with number of international and national research institutions in other countries.
- Demonstration farms were established in six counties.

IT & ITM: Use of PC, computerized library management, information repackaging, abstracting and indexing.

Information reaching to beneficiaries:

- The project outputs included number of regular publications and training materials for tea farmers, and they were distributed widely in China and tea research institutions in 20 countries.
- Information was delivered and communicated most effectively and directly to the target beneficiaries, rural tea farmers, through use of demonstration farms, farmer training workshops, stationing of scientists in rural areas where tea is the major economic activity, and training of trainers or self-help system within a rural community
- Emphasis was given to extension and utilization of information and knowledge transfer to small holder tea farmers. This is one of few project that recognized information collection and system building were means, not the end by itself.
- One of few IS/ISS projects effectively demonstrated a positive relationship between information and economic returns. In spite of centrally managed economic system of the country, this project helped to improve economic means of rural communities so that they can help themselves. The communities used the additional income generated through improved tea production, both quantity and quality, to improve road (paved road to reduce dust) and water supply systems, thus improving community health.
- During the project period, TRI received six prizes for achievement in socioeconomic development of poor regions of China and quality new product development.

Factors affecting successful conclusion of project:

- Attention was paid to the information contents as well as communication medium and methods.

- Researchers and scientists were based in the tea farming communities, thus being able (or forced) to address locally identified problems and apply solutions in the context of local conditions.
- On-site training, demonstrations & extension facilitated to address locally important problems, test appropriateness of technology and applicability of knowledge, and ensure technologies were applied appropriately and correctly.
- Information unit working closely with scientific group, forming multi-disciplinary and inter-departmental team.
- Research institution working closely with extension agencies, as well as with local/community administration, i.e., inter-agency approach.

D. Middle East

Project: International Irrigation Information Centre (IIIC), 72-0121; 76-0147; 80-0029

Three grants (total of \$1,385,800) over 14 years.

Objectives: To facilitate dissemination of information about on-farm irrigation to the international community, particularly to developing countries.

Approaches: Global SIAC, consultative planning (through an international Board), institutional management

Capacity/Institution Building: n/a

The project was not directly linked with or had participation of developing countries.

Information reaching to beneficiaries:

- A variety of quality publications was produced. However, international politics prevented dissemination of the publications directly to the countries that could most benefit, particularly the countries in the Middle East. The products had to be distributed through a third party, first through IDRC, then IIE.
- The scope of the publication which was broadened to cover the subjects well beyond the on-farm irrigation, and the level of technology covered were found to be inappropriate for needs of many developing countries.

IT & ITM: n/a

Factors affecting successful conclusion of project:

- Clear definition of Irrigation information needs of developing countries. The scope and contents of the project outputs were considered not relevant and the product delivery modality was not appropriate in meeting information needs of developing countries.
- Not only the technical capabilities but also geopolitical factors need to be taken into consideration. Although IIIC's technical capabilities were never questioned, international politics limited IIIC's ability to collaborate with developing countries, particularly neighboring Arab countries. IIIC was not able to cooperate with the newly established IAR working on irrigation and related issues, IIMI, or to establish cooperation with Egypt, which were considered very important for the future of IIIC.
- International politics prevented IIIC effectively and efficiently distributing and marketing its products.

- Specialized Information Analysis Centre (SIAC) needs to be located in an institution that has a strong core program on the subject in question. Although physically located in the Volcani Centre, IIIC was not associated with the programs of the Volcani Centre.
- Information project must have a parent organization or financial viable. IIIC was an independent company created by IDRC and Israel, hoping that an independent body would be able to attract international donor funding. This hope was not materialized.
- The (international) Board did not take an interest in well-being of the Company.
- IIIC could not secure support of the host Government, Israel.

E. Latin America

Project: Regional Post-graduate Program in Information Studies (RGPIS) - Latin America, 86-0023

Single grant of \$56,633 over 24 + 26 months.

Related grants: FAD grant (US\$15,720; 3-F-87-6055-74)

Objectives: To support institutional development of newly established Regional Graduate Program in Information Studies through provision of six scholarships and expert advisers and to strengthen capabilities of information professionals in the Central America.

Approaches: Regional scope, national planning and management

Capacity/Institution Building:

- Curricular of RGPIS/SBU has been formulated on the bases of regional and national needs. The University incorporated RGPIS into its regular program.
- Forty-nine graduates were produced by Oct. 1990. However, participation of foreign students (13) was considered low. The reasons were mainly because of small population of the Central American countries and generally low academic backgrounds of potential candidates.

IT & ITM: n/a PCs available in the Faculty laboratory

Information reaching to beneficiaries: n/a

Factors affecting successful conclusion of project:

- Response to clearly defined needs. RGPIS/SBU is one of its kind in the region. However, the PCR notes that it is difficult to say if RGPIS/SBU can serve as a regional model because the issue of graduate education in information studies for the region had not been defined, and the scope of the program was limited to "information management", emphasizing technology aspects. Additionally, there were difficulties in identify suitable candidates from the region (see under capacity building).
- Mandates and resources of the institution. Maintenance of the regional scope of the program was difficult because of the difficulties in identifying suitable candidates from other countries and securing financial support for foreign students.
- Yet, complementary FAD grant (US\$15,720, 3-F-87-6055-74) ran into delays and the funds lapsed in 1991 without being expended.

- While the program gave emphasis on management of information technologies, the IT facilities of the faculty were inadequate according to the external evaluation report carried out in 1977.

Project: Decentralized Micro-computer based Tools for National Information System (Cuba), 85-0116

Single grant of \$160,818 over 30 + 25 months.

Objectives: To determine the feasibility and appropriateness of decenterized PC systems using local area network (LAN) technology for information management within Cuba's National Scientific and Technical Information System (SNICT).

Approaches: National initiatives, central planning and management.

Capacity/Institution Building:

- Established LAN-based system for management of S&T information at IDICT.
- Personnel of IDICT and other institutions under SNICT were trained on the IT and LAN system.
- This project was to be linked to and access CARISPLAN database, but was not successful due to telecommunication difficulties between Cuba and Trinidad and Tobago.

IT & ITM: PCs and LAN system

Information reaching to beneficiaries: n/a.

- The main beneficiaries of the project were the institutions under SNICT. Their capacities to participate in the local area network have been secured.
- The PCR noted that the actual users of S&T information had not had access to the system, but have benefited. The PCR did not explain how the improved capacities of the institutions under SNICT have contributed to improved services to users of S&T information in ministries, research institutions and universities.

Factors affecting successful conclusion of project:

- Introduction of IT requires close attention to organizational aspects of the institution(s) that adopt the technologies, as effective utilization of the IT transferred frequently requires reorganization, reassignment of personnel and responsibilities, and changes in procedures.
- Realistic scheduling of activities, taking into account externalities and requirements for (re)assessment of situation and progresses.

Project: INFOPLAN - CEPAL, 78-0061; 80-0154; 85-0205

Three grants (total of \$1,184,389) over 11 years.

Related grants: A grant of \$272,225 (75-0008) was made available in 1974 for a feasibility study and preparatory work for INFOPLAN.
CARISPLAN (78-0098, 80-0155, 84-0207) and OECS - INFONET (86-0094).

Objectives: To design, implement and establish a regional information network on social and economic issues pertinent to policy making and development planning. Primary objective was to strengthen national information infrastructures in order to develop and improve their capacities in management and control of the information needed to support national economic and social development activities.

Approaches: Regional initiative, central planning and management.

Capacity/Institution Building:

- Development of information infrastructures and training information personnel, emphasizing capacity building at national focal points; emphasizing collection, organization and processing of bibliographic documents; provision of inputs to the regional system; and application of PCs and CDS-ISIS.
- Introduction of common regional bibliographic standard and procedures facilitated and promoted information sharing in the region.
- The project created the atmosphere, infrastructure and organization needed to cope with socio-economic information services in the region.
- A linkage was established between information personnel and planners and policy-makers through the collaboration of CLADES and ILPES.
- A separate grant supported national capacity development in Brazil (INFOPLAN - Brazil, 84-0160).

IT & ITM: PCs and micrographic technologies. Common tools such as DEVSIS methodology and thesaurus, CDS-ISIS and MINISIS.

Information reaching to beneficiaries:

- Linkage was made between information personnel and planners and policy-makers through collaboration with CLADES and ILPES
- Numerous publications and bibliographies were published. The PCR did not indicate utilization of these publications in support of policy planning or effects of the system outputs on socioeconomic development in the region.
- Evaluation of the system carried out in 1989 did not examined to what extent the projects contributed in improved access to information nor impacts on users. The reason for this decision was not explained.

Factors affecting successful conclusion of project:

- National capacity. Components of the network must work effectively in order for the network to function effectively and efficiently.
- National priority and commitment. Effectiveness of a regional network depends largely the commitment at national level. Success of an activity dealing with compiling and organizing necessary information for the national planning process, depends largely on the extent to which respective national government made planning a priority. It was indicated that there was little acceptance of information as a priority developmental sector at the time when the PCR was written.
- Formulation of a regional activity must take into account the facts that volume of work required and the costs of implementing activity differ from country to country and the countries in the region were (are) at the different stages of development.

Project: Information for Export Promotion (Costa Rica), 82- 0005, 83-0297

Two grants of \$113,200 over 13 + 31 months.

Objectives: To define a methodology for establishment of an information system for export promotion (SISEX). The first phase of the project (82-0005) studied information resources and needs for decision making in the export trade and requirements for establishment of SISEX. The second phase was to enable the government to formulate implementation plans for SISEX.

Capacity/Institution Building: n/a

IT & ITM: n/a

Information reaching to beneficiaries: n/a

- Information resource requirements for export trade were determined.
- The second phase activities were not carried out due to the problems in the recipient institution, mainly the key project personnel departing from the institution and incompatibility between the project objectives and the interests of the recipient institution.

Factors affecting successful conclusion of project:

- Selection of the recipient institution and project staff. Interests and commitment of the recipient institution as well as the project staff must be ensured.
- The project objectives should be consistent with the business and interests of the recipient institution.
- The recipient institution must have the capacity to carry out the project activities, or the capacity building must be a component of the project.
- The integrity of the project must be protected from the political interests and pressures.

F. Caribbean

Project: Caribbean Information Network- CARISPLAN, 78-0098; 80-0155; 84-0207

Three grants (total of \$1,388,192) over 9 years.

Related supports: CAGRIS (84-0217); CEIS (86-0079); OECS INFONET (86-0094); Caribbean computer communication (90-0090); NACOLADES (see below); CARISPLAN - Grenada (83-0082); CARISPLAN is a sub-regional activity linked to INFOPLAN (see above).

Objectives: To support social and economic planning and research and development at national and sub-regional levels, by making timely and relevant information available to each county according to existing and potential user needs.

Approaches: Sub-regional initiative, central planning and management.

Capacity/Institution Building:

- Regional and national information infrastructures have been developed, facilitating regional cooperation and information sharing.
- Use of common regional methodologies for bibliographic information management.

- Computerization of document handling process, using MINISIS, remote on-line access and electronic messaging system.
- National capacity development in use of PC, CDS-ISIS and use of CARISPLAN databases.
- Capacity of the computer centre at ECLAC was significantly improved, from storehouse of data to productive information processing centre and hub of information exchange.

IT & ITM: Computer system (mini and PC) to organize and process bibliographic information. Remote access to CARISPLAN databases.

Information reaching to beneficiaries:

- CARISPLAN Abstracts and "Current Awareness Bulletin" were published which contained references to literature relevant to policy-makers, planners and technical personnel. Question & Answer service backed up by document delivery service was established.
- Several promotional efforts were made, e.g., documentary on CARISPLAN on national television system in Trinidad and Tobago; User Guide to the CARISPLAN Database, user education workshops.
- Having improved the information infrastructure, it was expected that effective utilization of information by decision makers and policy-planners would improve and this in turn would contribute to regional development and cooperation.
- Although the project had had a significant impact on the transfer and use of information technology in the Caribbean and facilitated the provision of more efficient services, the PCR noted that further attention should be given to the needs for marketing of services, establishment of MINISIS/CDS-ISIS resource centre, as well as improvement on the regional telecommunication facility.

Factors affecting successful conclusion of project:

- Scheduling of activities and budgeting, reflecting local conditions and project environment.
- Management of project. This project was considered as an exemplary.
- Understanding of specific needs of the countries as well as common needs in the region. CDC prepared profiles of the countries and identified common priority areas in the region, and planned to initiate selective dissemination of information (SDI) services.

Project: Technical Information Service - CARIRI (Trinidad), 88-1038
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Single grant of \$221,420 over 24 + 12 months.

Objectives: To determine target clientele for industrial information, identify their information needs and establish a strategy for information marketing and communication.

Approaches: National initiative, planning and management

Capacity/Institution Building:

- Extension service capability of CARIRI was improved, including establishment of up to date database on profiles of companies and contact names. CARIRI specialists were trained in preparation of scripts for educational video programs.
- CARIRI's capability to market its services and develop marketing strategies have been improved.

IT & ITM: n/a

Information reaching to beneficiaries:

- Food and beverage, agribusiness and chemical sectors were identified as the priority areas through the survey of users. The PCR did not indicated the types of information services provided and effects of the services.
- During the project period, a large bank began to provide market information services to the manufactures entering the export market. CARIRI has been using the same information sources, but did not market its service. However, CARIRI felt that it could maintain its market share.

Factors affecting successful conclusion of project:

- Economic conditions of the country. The recipient institution was affected by the budget cut introduced by the Government although the project was protected.
- A close working relationship among the collaborating organizations. CRIQ and CARIRI felt that their close collaboration would bring a long-term benefit for both organizations.
- Awareness of needs of clientele, targeted marketing and service and ability to respond to the needs of clientele. Through the project activity, CARIRI was able to target its service and became more attuned to the information needs of its clientele.
- Current and up to date information to develop market plans and strategies. This project helped CARIRI to establish an information base for planning and strategy development.

Project: National Information Plan (NACOLADS/Jamaica), 78-0126; 83-0239; 89-0050

Three grants (total of \$873,510) over 14 years.

This projects is related to the subregional information system (CARISPLAN) and regional information system (INFOPLAN). Note: no PCR for 89-0050.

Objectives: To coordinate and improve national information services through establishment of integrated national information network and systems. The three main components of the projects were network development, human resource development and automation.

Approaches: National initiative, planning and management

Capacity/Institution Building:

- The capacities of the National Library of Jamaica, Socio-Economic Information Network, the S&T Information Network, the Jamaica Library Services and the Legal Information Network were strengthened through scholarships and training, provision of staff, provision of equipment and resource materials, computer hardware and software, technical advisory services. Other institutions under the national system benefited indirectly through locally organized training and workshops, technical services and provision of equipment and resource materials.
- Jamaica gained capacity for a coordinated approach to information services and human resource development. Jamaica offers an exemplary model for a comprehensive, integrated national information system, with a nucleus of trained information personnel.
- The project created a climate of receptivity of new ideas such as the recognition of information as a commodity essential in management, planning and administration and the breakthrough of resistance to new IT.
- The project had a major psychological impact on the information professional community and confidence building at the national level.

IT & ITM: Application of computers to information management and MINISIS, including methodologies for indexing, abstracting, information storage & retrieval, media technology and information packaging, desk-to publishing, and library management and information services.

Information reaching to beneficiaries:

- Many information management and service tools such as directories and bibliographies were produced and mechanisms for information exchange were established.
- As a result of the capacity gained, national information referral services and national economic analysis services were offered.
- The project was considered as a model for integrated and comprehensive national information system. However, it was felt that the services were underutilized and a follow-up grant (89-0050) was considered necessary to promote availability of the national information services.

Factors affecting successful conclusion of project:

- In spite of adequate local and national capacity, availability of resident advisor was considered as necessary by the project recipient. It appears that the recipients sometimes tend to underestimate their own capabilities.
- A high priority given by the Government, the skills and commitment of the professionals, and the flexibility of the work plan. The flexibility on the part of IS/IDRC facilitated necessary adjustments and modifications in the project methodologies.
- IDRC grants allowed to sustain the momentum of building the national information system while the country was going through a severe economic constraint.
- IDRC's visibility in the form of visits and representations at official functions was valued by the Government, thus securing necessary support and commitment.

G. Global

Project: CS-DRMS - Debt Management Software Development, 84-0182

Single grants of \$63,000 over 7 + 3 months.
Co-financed with the Commonwealth Secretariat.

Objectives: To support development of software (CS-DRMS) that could easily be applied to manage and monitor external debts of developing countries, initially focusing on the Commonwealth countries.

Approaches: Global (Commonwealth countries), central planning and management

Capacity/Institution Building: n/a

- A commercial company (LOGICA, UK) developed the software, according to the functional specifications determined by the Technical Assistance Group (TAG) of CFTC (?).
- The software, CS-DRMS, was distributed through 10 separate grants (Sri Lanka - 84-0304 & 89-0217; Eastern Caribbean - 86-0217 & 90-0051; British Virgin Island - 90-0139; Guyana - 90-0306; Mozambique - 89-0230; CS-DRMS Outreach - 90-1039; Laos - 90-0157; Thailand - 89-0023) to number of countries.
- A separate grant (84-0182) was also made to produce training packages for the software.

- TAG gained contract negotiating skills.
- ISD/IDRC gained increased capacity (e.g., appointment of POs responsible for economic computing) and increased level of computer awareness.

IT & ITM: n/a PC & INFORMIX

Information reaching to beneficiaries: n/a

- LOGICA delivered the software with necessary documentation.

Factors affecting successful conclusion of project:

- Personality conflicts between the project leader and TAG member should have been resolved at an early stage.
- Functional specification for software development needs to be precisely defined at the beginning in order to avoid uncertainties and personal interpretations by programmers or software developer.
- In-house (i.e., TAG) technical capability to ensure quality and integrity of the software.
- Time limitation and "rush" may result in an acceptable, but not readily usable product. The software delivered had to be debugged by TAG consultants.

Project: International Buffalo Information Centre (IBIC), 79-0141; 87-0009

Two grants of \$ 379,450 over 5 + 5 years.

Objectives: To support establishment of the international buffalo information centre that would provide information services to the international buffalo research community and act as a clearing house of the world buffalo literature.

Approaches: Regional research community initiative, consultative planning and national management

Capacity/Institution Building:

- IBIC's staff gained skills in collection development, organization and technical processing of documents, use of PC, database management (D-base and CDS-ISIS) and desk-top publishing.
- However, skill development did not result in the improved capacity for IBIC because of frequent staff turnover. The project could not establish a permanent staff position; the temporary staff moved on to other secure positions as soon as they gained enough skills.
- Collected 8,800 references and 4,900 documents on buffalo, and published number of abstracts and bibliographies, including 55 paid subscriptions for Buffalo Bulletin.

IT & ITM: PCs, CDS-ISIS and desk-top publishing

Information reaching to beneficiaries:

- Buffalo Bulletin that included list of bibliographies and abstracts, special bibliographies, directories and Buffalo Magazine in Thai were published and widely circulated.
- The IBIC's services were promoted at scientific meetings and through announcement in several newsletters.

- Number of international buffalo researchers visited to IBIC.

Factors affecting successful conclusion of project:

- Project environment. Computerization, concept of proactive information services, and services to the world research community were new to the IBIC and Thailand. Although IBIC was located in a well-known national university, assistance of expert, particularly local expertise, were not readily available to a small information centre like IBIC.
- The IBIC's International Advisory Board should have taken interest in the well-being of the Centre. IBIC Advisory Board expressed their appreciation for the service, but they did not take a role in the well-being of the Centre.
- The activity that is beyond the control of the project or recipient institution should not have been included in the project. Performance of IBIC suffered greatly because of its inability to secure a permanent staff position. Creation of a permanent position in a public institution like the Kasertsart University was under the control of the Government and the University was not able to convince the Government of the IBIC's requirement.
- The mandates of the parent institution, Kasertsart University, which is to serve national needs are not consistent with the mandates of IBIC which is to serve the international community.
- Financial sustainability of a special scientific publication, aiming to serve the needs of scientific communities in the developing countries, is difficult to attain. Although Buffalo Bulletin secured 55 paying subscribers (more than many other IS/ISS projects) at the end of the project, the income from the subscription alone could not sustain IBIC's operation. Unless the parent institution absorbs the operating cost, centres such as IBIC have to depend on donor funding that could not be guaranteed.

V. Summary

In the Introduction, it was noted that this report had to be concluded with the compilation of data due to the limited time, and analysis and interpretation of the data should be the next step in assessing results of the IDRC's investment in the information field. What follows is more of the random thoughts that occurred while compiling the data. However, they are presented here in the hopes that they may contribute to future analysis.

The recent issue of the IDRC REPORT (January 1996) highlights the IDRC's achievement and future program directions in the information field. The data compiled in this report confirms the Centre's investments in a variety of activities, from national information capacity building, developing and promoting use of common and compatible information management tools and methods, facilitating and supporting cooperative information networks and networking, to adapting and transferring modern information technologies, disseminating and providing information to a variety of target users, researching issues relating to information policies and indicators for impacts of information, etc.

When compared with the needs of the developing countries, the Centre's investment in the information field is small in size. Yet, it is not difficult to see that through targeted efforts, IDRC has made a difference in the way the developing countries participate in the "information world". The records indicate that IDRC's investments over the past 25 years have made a substantial contribution in the following areas:

- Developing and strengthening information infrastructure and frameworks through establishment of national, regional and international collaborative and cooperative information programs and systems
- Development and promotion of common and compatible information management tools and methods
- Human resource development
- Information and information technology awareness building
- Promotion of collaboration and cooperation among donors and international agencies

When IDRC began its operation in 1970, it had difficulties in identifying and supporting the activities that would facilitate and promote effective and efficient access and utilization of information for development, particularly at national and regional levels. This was mainly because there were no institutions, programs and personnel on which information activities could be based. Through carefully balanced actions of "push" and "pull" over the past 25 years, the IS/ISS Division of IDRC made a significant contribution in changing that situation. In every developing region of the world, there are national and regional information infrastructures and a core of trained information professional on which future information activities can be based and built. Importantly, there is greater awareness and understanding that effective utilization of information is one of the necessary means of achieving the goal of sustainable development.

IDRC's information sciences program grew slowly in the 1970s. Along with the increased program budget, program activities increased in the early 1980s. The number of new projects initiated each year in early 1980s was nearly twice that in the 1970s. A significant increase in number of new projects occurred once again in the second half of 1980s, while the program

appropriation peaked in 1988. Although data are incomplete, one can observe a decline in number of new projects in 1990s. The unstable financial conditions of the Centre in the late '80s and early '90s were reflected in the program appropriation (see table III.2). While the structure used to deliver the information program has evolved and responded to the needs of the developing world and the Centre, the basic principles and commitment of the Centre and program remain the same (see section II).

By making common and compatible information management methods and tools such as thesaurus and MINISIS available, IDRC has not only made information management easier and systematic, but also facilitated and promoted information exchange and sharing at all levels. The IDRC's contributions to the international and regional cooperative information systems such as AGRIS, CARIS, DEVSIS, POPINS and CGNet have changed the way information is processed, disseminated and shared.

The concerted efforts of IDRC in national and regional capacity building can be seen through multiphase grants and the supports at different levels. For example, to accelerate development of the regional information capacities in Africa, the grants were made available not only to the regional coordinating units of PADIS and RESADOC, but also to the national organizations that participated in the regional systems. As a result, Africa now has the infrastructures that can facilitate further development in information field.

The efforts in testing and promoting the application of new information and communication technologies have ensured that the developing regions of the world are not forgotten in the rapidly advancing "information world" and ensured the "information highway" reaches to the South and the South can get on the information highway.

In responding to the needs of the developing countries, the Centre utilized a variety of approaches, mechanisms and strategies. One can observe that different approaches were taken by different regions. For instance, in the Middle East and Asia, the number of national activities is considerably higher than the regional and subregional activities, while in Africa, Caribbean and Latin America, the difference between the number of national activities and regional activities are not significant (see III. 5). **An in-depth investigation should be undertaken to examine (a) if the different approaches were the results of a conscious decision, (b) why certain approach worked in some regions, but not in others and (c) overall effects of the different approaches.**

The other regional difference is that many DEVSIS-type projects were implemented in Africa, the Caribbean and Latin America, but not in Asia and the Middle East, although DEVINSA, coordinated by a national institution, was finally launched in South Asia. **What are the effects? We need to know (a) if the policy-makers and planners in Asia and the Middle East are more handicapped when compared with Africa, the Caribbean and Latin America and (b) what are the alternative to the DEVSIS.**

The regional and subregional information centres and systems such as AIBA, CARISPLAN, INFOPLAN, RESADOC, POPINS, played a vital role in collecting and processing regional information; facilitating regional capacity development; introducing common and compatible information management methods and tools. The experiences of AIBA in SE Asia demonstrated the evolving role of the regional information centre. **It is necessary to**

undertake an in-depth examination of the evolving roles and strategies adopted by various regional information centres and systems.

Sustainability and marketing of the information services and publications that aim to meet special needs of the target users in the developing regions of the world are another area that needs an examination. Requiring to secure financial self sufficiency of the project outputs such as "Famille et Development", "Buffalo Bulletin", "Journal of Diarrheal Disease Research", "IRRI Cab", through sales or subscriptions, seems to be rather unreasonable. These publications are produced to meet needs of the users in the developing countries. Some cost recovery measures should be encouraged. At the same time, the host institutions should explore and implement measures that will secure long-term survival of these publications and services.

Although the Centre recognized that many causes of development problems are directly linked to the poor living conditions and livelihood of rural and poor people, few information sciences projects directly addressed the information needs of these groups. In '70s, the Centre supported several studies examining effectiveness of mass communication methods reaching rural communities and effects of use of information. However, there is no clear indication of the follow-up of these studies. In view of increasing concern about utilization of information and need to channel development efforts to community levels, **there is a need to examine appropriateness and effectiveness of various information delivery mechanisms and methods, including flow of information, for each of main target user groups of the Centre.** A related topic is an examination of the IS/ISS activities by intended beneficiaries, e.g., research communities, policy-makers and planners, agricultural or industrial extension community, rural population, paramedical professional, community workers, etc., to demonstrate their information requirements, and amount of efforts and approaches used to meet them.

It is interesting to note that while the international cooperative information systems such as AGRIS and DEVSIS were supported by committed agencies at all levels, SALUS had difficulty in finding a host institution and had to be incorporated with the DEVSIS-Canada. **This shows that different approaches are needed for different sectors and different user groups.** In view of importance and relevance of health information to development, it would be useful to learn the reasons for the different response of the health sector and the approaches required in delivering health information.

Most of the projects accomplished the stated objectives and delivered the planned project outputs. Of the twenty-one PCRs examined, three noted that the stated objectives were not achieved, mainly for the reasons of the incompatibility between the project objectives and the objectives of the recipients. **The PCRs noted that numerous bibliographies, abstracts and manuals were published and distributed, but contained few indications if the expected results have been achieved, e.g., the extent the project outputs were used by the target beneficiaries and degree to which the project outputs contributed to the better or informed decisions or solving the problems that the project intended to address.** Although gathering such indicators shortly after the project completion is not easy, efforts should be made to record if the outputs reaches to the target beneficiaries and benefits of the outputs. Here, one should note that IS/ISS Division had initiated a series of activities that developed and tested methodologies for measuring impact of information on development (91-0249, 93-0605, 94-0605).

The PCR of CS-DRMS project (84-0304; 89-0217) stated that not only the skills to operate the system but also understanding of all aspects of loan management are required in order to benefit fully from use of the information system. **An investigation is required to better understand the combination of skills that are required to effectively disseminate and utilize information and information systems.**

We often hear that the problem is not the lack of information, rather it is the lack of “appropriate and useful” information. **To be effective, contents, mechanisms and methods of information delivery and dissemination must be appropriate for the target users.** Of the twenty-one PCRs reviewed, one project, i.e., Tea Information-China had given particular attention to “usage” and “information extension”. The project delivered appropriate and usable information in the form that the beneficiaries can use and ensured that information and technologies are correctly applied under the local conditions. **Given that the Centre has examples of successful initiatives in delivering information directly to target user groups, it is important to identify the reasons for the low percentage of such kind of proposals and ways to promote similar initiatives.**

An important point was made in the Technonet (72-0050,76-0082,79-0151) evaluation report. It pointed out that Technonet must address the needs of the participating organizations (POs) as well as the needs of the sector that the POs serve. As the POs are the direct participants of the project, the project addressed the needs of the POs and the needs of the sector that the POs serve did not get close attention. Giving a priority to the needs of POs is understandable, as they must have capacities to serve their users. Nonetheless, **the issues relating to responding to the needs of the information centres and information personnel, and the needs of the target beneficiaries and users should be studied to ensure that the capacity building of POs supports the needs of the sectors they serve.**

What is noted above are only preliminary observations and illustrate examples of many lessons that could be drawn from the IDRC's experiences. The information sciences program of IDRC is known as unique among the international development agencies. **Twenty-five years of the experiences of such a unique program are a valuable source of information for those who are concerned with the subject of information and development.** In view of the central role that “information” plays in IDRC's program direction, it is urged that an immediate action be taken to analyze the experiences of IS /ISS Division, and share and utilize findings, particularly the overall framework and requirements for national information capacity building, which approaches worked under what conditions and the conditions that facilitated IDRC's involvement, the gaps or areas that development agencies can effectively address, the areas that could and should be left to the private sectors (e.g., information service and technology sectors) and the IDRC's comparative advantage for the benefits for all. IDRC could initiate the action alone or in collaboration with other development agencies.

VI. List of IS/ISS Evaluation Reports and Program Statements

1. Evaluation of the CARIS Pilot Project by D. Leatherdale, O. Ojeaga Ojehemon and R. Lagiére, (IDRC-TS5e), 1977 (E)
2. Report of the Ad Hoc Board Committee on Information Sciences by V. Uriquidi, W. Winegard, R. Blais, J. Stewart, and R. Nettleford, 1978 (E)
3. Remote Sensing Evaluation Report by A. Price and W. Bruce, 1980 (E) (79-4057)
4. LANDSAT Remote Sensing of Natural Resources: The Bolivian Experience by L. R. Beltran, 1980 (E) (79-4057)
5. Evaluation of Specialized Information Centres: Program Overview by John Hardie, 1981 (E)
6. Technonet Evaluation by L.J. Jarmai and S.S.B. Elwela, 1982 (E) (82-4118)
7. Evaluation of Specialized Information Centres: Cassava Information Centre by John Hardie, 1982 (E)
8. Specialized Information Centres at the Asian Institute of Technology (Thailand) by R. Thiagaraja, 1983 (E) (82-4246)
9. Rapport d'évaluation de la revue "Famille et Développement" - Sénégal, Mali, Haute Volta, Togo, Congo, par B.O.P. Codou 1983 (F)
10. Review and Evaluation of the Sorghum Millet Information Center (ICRISAT) by T. Brekelbaum and H. Burton, 1983 (E)
11. International Socio-Economic Information Systems: An Evaluative Study of DEVSIS-type Programs by Wilson Aiyepku, 1983 (IDRC-TS43e) (E)
12. Report of an Evaluation Study conducted on the International Ferrocement Information Centre and other Specialized Information Centres located at the AIT, Bangkok - by R. Thiagarajan (August 1983) (E)
13. Evaluation of Project Results: Development Data Bases - Use in Canada; DEVSIS (Canada); ISIS Resource Centre - Cartago; SALUS. By Jonathan Burton Bramwell, July 10, 1984.
14. IDDR: Review of the Information Sciences Division, 1985 (E)
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APPENDIX 1. TERMS OF REFERENCE

1. Terms of Reference

Since 1970, IDRC has made a significant financial and human resource commitment to the field of information and communication sciences and international development. In the Act which created the legal entity of IDRC, information is cited as one of the key areas required to facilitate the development process - information access, information resources, and information utilization for decision making.

After twenty-six years it is time to examine the results of the investment IDRC has made to information infrastructure and development. Many activities will be undertaken to produce the final assessment. The purpose of this short consultancy is to contribute to the determination of the overall relevance and impact of the Centre's investment in the information and communication sciences field.

The type of information activities supported by the Centre have varied by sector, geography, national, regional, and global, and by the type of technology applied to the particular development issue. The Senior Advisor, Information Science, will identify from the many hundreds of projects supported, a sample of fifty projects that accurately reflect the types of projects supported to date. An in-depth analysis will be performed on 35 of the above-mentioned projects.

Using the Desk Study method, you will be required to analyze these projects as follows:

- a) review the proposal, as submitted by the project recipient;
- b) review the Project summary, as prepared by the Program Officer and identify where there are differences in the request and the POs stated objectives, methodology, and results;
- c) review the technical progress reports from the project leaders and identify specific issues which can impact on the success of the project;
- d) if available from the file, review the project monitoring visits and trip reports to determine if problems have been identified during the course of the project;
- e) review the Final Report from the Project Leader and compare the results achieved with the expected achievement at the beginning of the project, ie, in the project proposal;
- f) review the Project Completion Report, prepared by the Program Officer to determine that the objectives of the project have been met, and if not, what are the apparent reasons;
- g) based upon the review of these files, you will prepare a satisfactory final report that will indicate some of the key issues that will help the Centre to understand the nature of its investment and the principal lessons to be learned. The report is to be submitted to Mrs. Martha B. Stone, Senior Advisor, Information Science by June 28, 1996; and
- h) to ensure that maximum benefit is made of the results of this consultancy, at the end of the study, you will make a presentation to the information and communication science staff within the Centre.

APPENDIX 2. REVISED TERMS OF REFERENCE

To: Martha Stone@PRES@IDRC CRDI
Cc: Yong-Ja Cho@PRES@IDRC CRDI
Bcc:
From: C=US/A=INTERNET/DDA=ID/Yong-Ja(a)msn.com
Subject:
Date: Tuesday, May 28, 1996 6:53:39 EDT
Attach:
Certify: N
Forwarded by:

Original MHS ID: US/INTERNET/0016hbljjfv
Original UA Identifier: C=US/A=INTERNET/DDA=ID/Yong-Ja(a)msn.com/MSG=0
016hbljjfv

Delivered: Tue May 28 06:53:44 1996

----- [X.400 Text Follows] -----

Hi Martha,

Following up our telephone conversation of this afternoon, I am relieved that you accepted my suggestion. During the next five weeks I will concentrate on compilation of data/facts on (a) IS/ISS objectives and priorities from 1970 to 1995 (from IDRC annual reports), (b) IS/ISS program evolution, (c) main objectives, geographic areas covered, implementation/completion year, budget and type of recipient institution for all closed IS/ISS projects (from the printout of IDRIS database) and (d) observations on approaches (i.e., T-D or B-U), national/local capacity building, infrastructure development, adoption of IT, information reaching to target beneficiaries/users, effects/use of tools/methods developed, role of SIAC, sustainability of the activity (from PCR of selected projects. Up to 3 projects for each aspect, but for some aspects, one project would be sufficient).

The data/facts compiled will be presented in a form of tables as no time is available for analysis, interpretation, synthesis and presentation of findings. Your explanation that IDRC no longer expect a descriptive report from a consultant as findings feed into a larger process, is interesting. It seems that the world has changed.

I am working hard and willing to do whatever is necessary as I have been. But it will help if someone can collect needed documents, e.g., photocopying of relevant pages of annual reports, PCRs, etc. Please see if you can get some help.

See you on Wednesday.

Cheers,
Yong-Ja